

HOLLWEG FORCED TO RESIGN; SCHISM WIDENS IN BERLIN

Chancellor Replaced by Dr.
Michaelis, Prussian
Food Dictator

CLEAVAGE CAUSED

Conservatives and Liberals
Definitely Split Over
Terms of Peace

ALL MANIPULATED?

Reported Government Is
Staging Change as Move
For 'Democracy'

London, July 15.—The Admiralty
announces: A wireless message sent
out from Berlin announces the
resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg,
the Imperial German Chancellor,
who is succeeded by Dr. Michaelis,
now Prussian Commissioner in the
office of the Food Controller.

The resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg confirms the forecast
cabled by Reuters Agency on the
morning of the 11th. The advent
of the Crown Prince, who has been
very prominent in the discussions
in Berlin and who summoned Marshal
von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff,
seems to have settled Bethmann-Hollweg's fate.

It is significant that the Berlin
newspaper Lokai Anseiger was
suppressed after publishing a telegram
quoting a Vienna statesman as
advocating Bethmann-Hollweg continuing in office.

The new Chancellor is a bureaucrat
of whom little is known. He has only
come into prominence during the War,
when he was appointed Prussian Food
Controller.

Political Schism in Berlin

There is now a distinct cleavage in
German politics, the Conservatives and
National Liberals urging annexations,
indemnities and the maintenance of
the present forms of domestic government,
both in Prussia and the Empire,
and the Center and Majority Socialists
favoring no annexations, no indemnities
and drastic political reforms.

The opinion is growing in Holland
that the German Government is itself
supporting the agitation for democratic
government with a view to
obtaining peace.

The German Conservative press
utters a cry of despair over the granting
of secret universal suffrage in Prussia.
It considers the situation
hopeless. Several Prussian Ministers
are seemingly against the reform and
consequently have resigned.

The Radicals rejoice at the prospect
of the reform of the Prussian franchise
but wonder how the legislation will
pass the Prussian Diet, which is filled
with Conservatives and industrial
magnates, and hope the legislation will
be enacted by Royal Decree or a
resolution of the Reichstag.

Why Chancellor Was Absent

Amsterdam, July 14.—During the
sitting of the Main Committee of the
Reichstag a Socialist member
protested against the absence of Dr. von
Bethmann-Hollweg.

Dr. Helfferich, the Deputy Chancellor,
explained that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg
was absent unavoidably, but
he himself and the other Ministers
present were prepared to answer questions.

This was considered unsatisfactory
and the Committee adjourned.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian
Diet Count Karolyi recently
declared the first requisite condition
of peace was the democratisation of
every country.

A message from Berlin states that
the Crown Prince has separately conferred
with the party leaders on the
political situation.

Zurich, July 13.—In the Reichstag
recently Dr. Helfferich, the deputy
Chancellor, disclosed that one of the
principal causes of the coal crisis in
Germany was miners' strikes.

The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum
temperature recorded yesterday was
90.3 and the minimum 76.5, the
figures for the corresponding day last
year being respectively 90.7 and
73.8.

Russians Cross Lomnitsa And Hold Banks Of River Against Teuton Attacks

Additional Victories Over Austrians Around Lodziany
With Many Prisoners Announced By Petrograd

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, July 15.—(By Wireless).

—A Russian official communique

reports:—

We repulsed several attacks
south-westward of Kaluga against
the Dobrov-Diany-Nobica Front. We
took 10 officers and 600 men
prisoners.

As the result of a series of stubborn
attacks in the region of
Lodziany we drove the Austrians
out of their positions and captured
over a thousand men and a number
of guns.

The enemy is attacking us at the
crossing of the Lomnitsa River near
Perokhinsko, in an effort to throw
us back to the right bank of the
Lomnitsa.

Rains are causing inundations on
the valleys of the River Lomnitsa
and the River Dniester.

Our offensive on the Slivka-Tahen
Front, in the direction of Van,
drove the enemy back to Arish on
the Darus River. We deluged the
Turks from the region northward
of Serdesch and the Heights
south-westward of Van.

One of our submarines sank two
schooners in the Bosphorus.

Russians Cross River

Petrograd, July 14.—After heavy
but successful fighting in the region
of the River Lomnitsa the Russians
forced the passage of the lower
reaches and captured the adjacent
heights. The Russians also dislodged
the enemy from the heights
north-eastward of Kotnes.

The Russians hold the crossings of
the Upper Lomnitsa near Perokhinsko,
south-east of Dolina.

The Germans made a counter-attack
on Kalusz on July 11, supported by
an armored train and motor cars. They
recaptured the town but were again
expelled with heavy losses after
anguish fighting with the bayonet
among the houses. The Russians took
few prisoners as the Germans used
explosive bullets.

Petrograd, July 13.—An official
communique reports: During the

battle on Wednesday we captured 10
officers and 850 men, mostly Germans,
5 heavy guns and 10 machine-guns.

London, July 14.—(By wireless).
A Russian official communique reports:
In the neighborhood of Kalusz we repulsed two attacks in
the direction of Moselska, near
Ugaristhal, and an attempt to dislodge
us from Kalusz. We have occupied
the village of Novica, south-westward
of Kalusz.

London Sends Congratulations

The Press Bureau announces:
The Prime Minister telegraphed to
the Russian Premier: "Please accept
the heartiest congratulations of the
British Government on the success of
the Russian offensive. It is a splendid
tribute to the practical wisdom and
determination of the Russian
Government and people that only a
few months after the Revolution by
means of which they won freedom
for themselves they should have
struck so great a blow for the
freedom of the world."

"This news, coming in the last
phase of the great battle against
autocratic rule, has been an immense
encouragement to us all. It shows
that Free Russia clearly sets that
there can be no lasting peace, no
reconstruction of the world on
better lines until Serbia, Belgium
and the other despoiled nations have
been rescued from the blasting
tyranny of military despotism and
until the responsibility of governments
to peoples has been clearly
established from one end of Europe
to the other."

"I shall be obliged if you will
convey my congratulations to the
Minister of War for the brilliant
part he has played in this glorious
triumph of the Russian arms."
London, July 13.—(By wireless).
The German official communique this
evening reports: The artillery
engaged the Zlota Lipa and the
Narajowka has increased in volume.
A Russian official communique reports:
We have crossed to the left
(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN WOMEN UNITE FOR WAR RELIEF WORK

Seek Rooms And Materials To
Carry Out Plans For An
Active Campaign

The American women of Shanghai
have launched their plans for
women's war relief work and
committees are now busy with the
details for an active campaign.

The women held their first meeting
in the rooms of the U. S. Court
for China, Mrs. W. A. Merriam
acting as chairman and Mrs. P. L.
Bryant as secretary.

It was decided that the work will
begin in earnest in the autumn, but
arrangements are being made now to
supply materials and directions for
the needed articles to all women
who find it possible to commence
"doing their bit" immediately and
wish to extend their endeavors
through the summer.

A committee to arrange for rooms,
working materials and whatever else
may be necessary was appointed.
This committee is composed of
Medagans C. H. Blake, P. L. Bryant,
F. A. Fairchild, J. B. Fearn, J. D.
Gaines, F. R. Graves, C. P. Holcomb,
W. H. Lunt, W. A. Merriam, M. P.
Perkins, F. J. Raven, G. E. Tucker,
S. I. Woodbridge, and the wives of
men at the heads of various American
organisations, including Mrs. G.
P. Ashley, American Athletic Association;
Mrs. J. J. Connell, American
Asiatic Association; Mrs. W. S.
Fleming, American Bar Association;
Mrs. W. A. Burns, American Chamber
of Commerce; Mrs. A. William
Morris, American Navy League; Mrs.
A. H. Swan, American Shanghai
Volunteers; Mrs. J. C. McCracken,
University Club, and Mrs. H. P.
Sailor, of the American Women's
College Club.

The committee will meet to-
morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the
home of Mrs. Bryant, No. 5 Jinkee
Road.

Mrs. Lobingier, who leaves for
America Saturday, intends to study
war relief work while at home and
to investigate the question of
materials and best ways of shipping.

Consul-General Sammons has
written the women's organization to
the effect that the American Red
Cross funds now in hand would be
placed at its disposal, as far as
practicable, for use in financing the
undertaking.

New U.S. Commander Arrives In Yokohama

Will Thank Japanese Government
For Courtesy Toward
Dead American Ambassador

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Tokio, July 15.—Admiral Wright,
the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. S.
Asiatic Squadron, arrived in Yokohama
today on board the U. S. S. Brooklyn
and escorted by the U. S. S. Cincinnati,
as Special Envoy to return thanks to the
Japanese Government for their courtesy
in conveying the remains of Mr.
Guthrie, the late Ambassador, by the
cruiser Azuma to the United States.
It is expected that Admiral Wright
will be received by the Emperor
early this week.

Crisis in Portugal; Suspend Constitution

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Lisbon, July 13.—The Constitution
has been suspended. No details are
known up to the present.

Greece's Parliament Called for July 25

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Athens, July 14.—The Greek Parliament
meets on the 25th.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. July 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yahiro M. July 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 23
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. July 19
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia July 21
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. July 21
The American mail is due here on
or about July 20.

'Home, James! and Do Not Spare the 'Osses!'



This is a "British Official" war picture, showing the tired Tommies boarding the motor busses which formerly used to travel the streets of London. Now they are doing a greater work in the transport service near Munchy.

BATTLESHIP VANGUARD BLOWN UP AT ANCHOR

More Than 600 Lost On British
Man-of-War Sunk By
Explosion

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—The Admiralty
announces: H.M.S. Vanguard (19,250
tons; 21 knots; 724 men; completed
1910), while lying at anchor, blew up
on the night of the 9th as the result
of an internal explosion and sank immediately. There were three survivors,
two men and an officer but the latter
was since died; 47 of the crew were
absent from the ship at the time of
the explosion.

An enquiry has been ordered.
The Admiralty also has announced
that the British transport
Armada (6,153 tons), with a small
number of troops on board, was
torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic on
June 27, 6 soldiers, 1 passenger
and 4 of the crew are missing.

GERMANY APOLOGIZES IN RAUTENFELS CASE

Sends Explanation To Norway
And States Baron Has
Been Dismissed

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—Germany has
apologized to Norway for the
Rautenfels affair and states that the
Foreign Office courier, Baron Rautenfels,
has been dismissed and that the
other persons concerned will be
punished. The German Government
states that the explosives contained
in Baron Rautenfels' luggage were
not intended for use in Norway and
were placed in his luggage without
the knowledge of the German Foreign
Office.

Meeting To Consider Liberty Loan In China

Interest in the formation of a
Liberty Loan Association in China will
find expression at a meeting to be held
at the American Consulate-General
tomorrow afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.
All Americans interested in the project
are invited to attend.

Armed Robbers Wound Man and Woman

Thieves Discovered Breaking
Into House Shoot And
Stab Inmates

A man was shot and a woman
stabbed in an attempted armed
robbery of a Chinese house off
Tongshan Road Sunday night. The
man had discovered the robbers as
they were breaking through the
wall. He was twice hit by bullets
and the woman, who came to his
assistance, was slashed with a
knife. Neither was seriously injured.
Early yesterday morning
three armed robbers stole \$45 from
an exchange shop at 417 Chapoo
Road, firing several shots at pursuers
as they fled.

Germans Savagely Attack French Front Near Cerny

Violent Fighting Lasts Throughout Night With Small
Gins To Teutons

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, July 15.—The official communique
issued this afternoon reports:

After several hours of fighting the
Germans yesterday evening attacked
with heavy forces our salient west
of Cerny. A violent fight with
alternating advances and retreats
continued all night. Despite the large
effectives employed by the enemy
and their extensive use of Flammenwerfer,
the enemy were unable to hold the trench
into which they had penetrated but
merely occupied some elements of our
first line on a front of 500 yards.

After a big artillery preparation
our troops yesterday evening attacked
with great vigor at two points in
Champagne. They gained all their
objectives north of Mont Haut and
on the slopes of Teton, carrying on a
front of 800 meters to a depth of
300 meters a powerfully organized
system of trenches with splendid
dash. The enemy launched a succession
of violent counter-attacks which
after hand to hand fighting failed
with heavy losses to the enemy and
all the positions we had conquered
were maintained. We took 360
prisoners, including nine officers.
Our artillery caught and heavily
punished concentrated enemy relief
troops.

Paris, July 14.—The official communique
issued this afternoon reports:
Our batteries checked several attempts
made by the enemy south of St.
Quentin. There has been very great
artillery activity on the left bank of
the Meuse, especially near Hill 304.
German aeroplanes bombed the entire
region north of Nancy. Two women
were killed.

The communique of last evening
reports: There have been fairly violent
artillery actions south-east of St.
Quentin and south of Flain, particularly
near La Royere.

The artillery on both sides was
active in the Argonne and on both
banks of the Meuse. 1,600 shells were
thrown into Rheims.

British Carry Off Raids

London, July 15.—Field Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig reports:

There have been patrol encounters
to our advantage south-eastward of
Havrincourt.

We carried out successful raids
near Bullecourt, Gavrelle and
southward of Armentieres and repulsed
raiders north-eastward of Armentieres.

A German official communique
reports:—

There have been violent artillery
actions in the vicinity of the coast
and between Boesinghe and Wytschaete,
near Ypres, Lens and on
both sides of the Scarpe.

We repulsed advances made by
the English near Gavrelle, eastward
of Croiselles, and near Bullecourt.
We captured important positions

on Chemin-des-Dames, south-eastward
of Courtecon on a front of
1,500 meters to a depth of 300.

The enemy desperately resisted, and
there was severe hand-to-hand
fighting. We held our objectives
against three counter-attacks and
took 350 prisoners.

After an artillery bombardment
which has lasted for four days, the
French attacked from southward of
Nauvay to south-eastward of Moronvillers.
The assault was substantially
repulsed. The enemy penetrated
a few places on Hochberg (Mont
Haut) and Poehlborg. Fighting is
proceeding.

An attack made by the enemy at
Hill 304 on the left bank of the
Meuse reached our trenches but
collapsed.

There has been lively fighting on
the Dvina front and in the region
of Smorgon. We repulsed the
Russians southward of the Dniester
above Kalusz.

Aerial Activity Great

London, July 13.—Field Marshal Sir
Douglas Haig reports this evening:
We drove off parties of the enemy
westward of Quant. We carried
out successfully bombing operations
against enemy railway stations,
huts and aerodromes during the
night-time on Wednesday. All our
machines returned.

There was unceasing aerial activity
the whole day long on both sides on
Thursday and the fighting was the
severest since the commencement of
the war and resulted greatly in our
favor. There were continuous engagements
between large formations, which
consisted sometimes of thirty machines.
We brought down fifteen German
aeroplanes, three within our lines, and
drove down sixteen out of control.

Other British aeroplanes took many
photographs and dropped a large
number of bombs on aerodromes,
dumps and railway stations with good
results. Nine of our machines are
missing.

(By wireless): A German official
communique reports: The artillery
duel has been intense in several
sectors in Flanders and Artois. We
repulsed thrusts eastward of Nieupoort,
south-eastward of Ypres, near Hulluch
and southward of the Scarpe. The
artillery action was intense on the
west bank of the Meuse. Our storming
troops captured again the trenches on
Hill 304 which we lost on the 8th.

The enemy lost 19 aeroplanes.

Fighting activity was lively along
the Dvina front, near Smorgon and
also on the Schtschura front, westward
of Luck.

Futile attacks were made by the
Russians at several places along our
Lomnitsa line. Archduke Joseph and
(Continued on Page 3)

PRESIDENT TELLS NATION HE WON'T RESUME OFFICE

Li Yuan-hung Forced To
Enter Hospital After Dis-
turbance At Yamen

SOLDIER RUNS RIOT

Amuck With Sabre, He
Kills Several and Wounds
Others

EXECUTIVE HURT?

Announces He Will Re-
tire To His Home
In Tientsin

Reuters Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 16.—President Li
Yuan-hung has entered the French
Hospital. He has despatched a
lengthy telegram to the provinces
declining to resume office.

It appears that President Li Yuan-hung
was compelled to go to the
French Hospital not by illness but
rather by a startling incident which
occurred at his residence about 5
o'clock this morning, when one of
his soldiers ran amuck with a sabre
and killed a colonel and two soldiers
and wounded a captain and another
soldier and then, taking a pistol from
one of his victims, fired several shots.
Hau Shih-chang has arrived.

Mandates appoint Wang Ta-hsieh
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ad-
miral Liu Kuang-hsiang Minister of
the Navy, Admiral Sah Chen-ping
Inspecting Commissioner of the sea-
coast and Premier Tuan Chi-jui
concurrently Minister of War, from
which post General Wang Shih-
chen is permitted to resign.

Further mandates announce that
General Lai Chen-chun and Chang
Chen-fang, who were appointed respec-
tively Minister of War and
Minister of Finance by Chang Hsuan,
are deprived of all their appoint-
ments and honors and handed over
to the courts for punishment.

The appointment of Defence Com-
missioner held by General Wang
Shih-chen is abolished.

President Li Announces His Intention To Retire

(From the Chinese Press).
President Li Yuan-hung will have
nothing to do with politics any further
and will retire to his Tientsin resi-
dence, according to a circular telegram
sent by the Chief Executive. His
message reads:—

"Heaven blesses the Republic!
With the help of President Feng,
Premier Tuan and the generals and
troops of the Punitive Expedition, the
nation is once more at peace. I, Yuan-
hung, returned to my home at Tuan
Chang Hutung today and intend to
improve my health in my Tientsin
home immediately. I left my office
with regret on account of my negli-
gence of duty. Hereafter I shall live in
retirement and will not participate in
political affairs."

Acting-President Feng Kuo-chang,
however, is now prepared to give up
that post and has wired to the Presi-
dent, asking him to resume his Presi-
dency, and has also informed the
provinces that he, Feng, has returned
to his office as Vice-President as well
as Tschun of Kiangsu. He will not
go up to Peking, as was planned.

President Li instructed General Ting
Hwai, the custodian of the Presidential
seal as well as four other seals, to send
the insignia to Peking, in a wire to
the general Sunday. Ting was asked
to hand over the seals to General Tuan
Chi-jui, who is to present them to the
President.

The four other seals are those of the
Generalissimo, one of the Republic of
China, one for the conferring of
honorary titles and the other for the
endorsement of appointments.

New Ministers Appointed

Various organisations have request-
ed General Feng to restore the
original Parliament, but his attempt
to get the endorsement of this action
by Tuan Chi-jui failed. He is now
hesitating to give a definite reply to
the petitioners and is being severely
criticized.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping was made
Inspector-General of the Sea Forces in

a mandate Sunday. The same mandate appointed General Tuan Chi-jui Minister of War, Admiral Liu Kwang-shun Minister of the Navy and Wang Tai-hui, the Foreign Minister. Chang Chi-fan was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet to succeed Chang Kuokan, who was dismissed by a mandate issued at the same time.

The three monarchical conspirators, Peng Ling-ko, Chang Chen-fang and Lai Chen-chung, who were caught in disguise and thrown into the barracks at Fengtai, were sent over to Peking Sunday to be tried by an ordinary court of law.

Liang Tun-yen, Chang Hsun's Foreign Minister, is reported to be in the Dutch Legation, while Kang Yu-wei is a refugee at the British Legation.

Hsu Shih-chang Arrives

Hsu Shih-chang arrived at Peking yesterday noon, according to Eastern News Agency. His main purpose is to look after the Manchu interests after the abdication. A mandate is soon to be gazetted effecting the withdrawal of Hsuan Tung as Emperor. The special treatment provisions will be renewed.

A portion of the Ting Wu army still remains armed in the Capital. The merchants hesitate to resume their business. When instructed by the Metropolitan Police Saturday to reopen all shops, only a few small ones obeyed.

One section of the punitive expedition demanded three months' pay from the Peking Chamber of Commerce as a reward for their bravery in suppressing Chang Hsun. The chamber is now raising a suitable sum for the purpose. Looting took place Saturday at the Kan Chang Hutung.

Six thousands of pigtail troops were conveyed from Peking to Shantung Sunday.

The remnants of Chang Hsun's property were sold by auction Sunday. His armored car realised the highest proceeds, being bought by a foreigner.

Tuan Assumes Office

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press

Peking, July 15.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui assumed office today but the announcement of the personnel of the Cabinet is not expected for some days. It is stated that this delay is due to the unwillingness of Liang Chi-chao, Tang Hsun-lung and other members of the Chin-ping Party to accept portfolios because they wish to avoid the accusation of office seeking. It is hoped however that these difficulties will be quickly overcome and a strong administration established as soon as possible in order to cope with the serious opposition in the South, which, apparently, is already growing.

Sun Yat-sen in Canton

Canton, July 15.—Sun Yat-sen and his party arrived yesterday and also several Cantonese members of parliament from Shanghai, including Chau Lu.

Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan has appointed General Ngai Bong-ping, the Commander of the Gendarmerie, Chief of Police. He has also announced that he will punish those responsible for spreading the rumor that there will soon be fighting here.

The Kuomintang leaders, Chen Ching-ming, Chu Shop-shun and Chang Tai-yim arrived in Canton yesterday from Swatow.

General Li Lieh-chun is sailing for Shanghai since the Punitive Expedition is no longer necessary.

It is understood that Sun Yat-sen and his party favor a stronger union between the south-western provinces.

Fighting Breaks Out At Ni Shih-chung's Stronghold

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Pongpu, July 15.—There has been serious disorder here, in the stronghold of Ni Shih-chung. Not only has there been trouble between Ni's troops and those of Chang Hsun but Ni's own men have been guilty of looting and have even threatened to wreck their commander's yamen.

Since Chang Hsun decided to give up the monarchy, his commander here and General Ni have been trying to come to terms but without success. Ni has insisted on the disarming of Chang's men, but they have refused.

On Friday night a detachment of Chang Hsun's men fired on Ni's yamen without causing any damage. Simultaneously the premises of a coal company here were looted by a crowd of soldiers belonging to Ni.

As a result the population now is in

a panic and all those who can leave are doing so.

Yesterday an ultimatum was given to Chang Hsun's men to leave by four this morning or be driven out. They did leave and are now camped on the opposite bank of the Hwai river.

Ni's men have now been talking of looting the town and even Ni's yamen but so far they have not done so.

A trainload of Peng Kuo-chang's men has passed through here bound for Hsuehchufu.

Reason For Chengtu Battle

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press

Peking, July 15.—General Liu Chuan-hao has forwarded a telegram to the Central Government reporting the recent fighting at Chengtu, which he alleges was instigated by General Tai Kan.

He accuses General Tai Kan of using every means to renew the bad feeling between the Szechuenese and Yunnanese but without success.

Then came the Restoration and the appointment of General Liu Chuan-hao as Governor of Szechuen, which provided a fresh opportunity to stir up trouble.

General Liu Chuan-hao declared that he has always fought stubbornly for the Republic and therefore telegraphed opposing the Restoration and refusing the appointment made by the Young Emperor but General Tai Kan intercepted the message and then announced that General Liu had accepted the post of Governor, after which General Tai Kan despatched his Kweichow troops to the North Gate and attacked General Liu's men, who were compelled to fight in self-defence. The Kweichow troops got the worst of it, set fire to the city and fled.

Shantung Is Unexcited

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Lachowf, Shantung, July 1.—The protracted drought, which hung over this section of Shantung so long has been broken. Crops which had remained unplanted owing to the dryness and hardness of the ground have been put in, and now are coming on nicely. Farmers are contented once more.

Only recently has the news of the Manchu restoration by Chang Hsun reached us. While this has always been a conservative place in sympathy with the old order, there is a great deal of hope among the reading classes that the Republic may live. Everything is quiet, but there are vague fears that this may furnish the occasion for some outside nation to interfere in an unpleasant way. Such interference would for the Chinese of this section be a bitter pill.

The Southern Baptist Mission is just completing a very nice hospital for Chinese women.

German Make Violent Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

Marshal von Mackensen repulsed several advances.

London, July 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

There has only been the usual reciprocal artillerying.

Our aeroplanes successfully continued their bombing operations during the night-time on Thursday.

Yesterday fighting in the air the whole day long resulted in five German aeroplanes being brought down and ten others driven down out of control. Seven of ours are missing.

Paris, July 14.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports: There has been fighting at Courcy, where a German attack was repulsed, and lively artillery actions at numerous points on the front.

German Renew Raids

London, July 14.—After a heavy artillery bombardment the enemy attacked our positions last night southward of Lombardy but were repulsed.

Unsuccessful raids were made by the enemy eastward of Hargicourt, westward of Warnefont, eastward of Oostverne and northward of Ypres.

A Belgian official communiqué reports: The enemy violently bombarded the region of Steenstrate and heavily shelled our communications. A German official communiqué re-

ports: A strong fire was maintained against our new positions on the coast. English attacks made during the night near Lombardy broke down with heavy loss.

There have been lively artillery actions east and south-east of Ypres, in sectors in Artois, between Soissons and Rheims and on the left bank of the Meuse.

We occupied portions of trenches southward of Bois Soulais, northward of Rheims, and held them against several counter-attacks. Our fire frustrated an attempted thrust southward of Somme.

We brought down twenty-one aeroplanes and one balloon.

Lively fighting continues near Divinsk and Smorgon and there has been an artillery action in the Berezany sector. Rain is restricting the fighting southward of the Dniester.

Australia Sends Praise

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states that Sir Douglas Haig has published a telegram received from the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia to Mr. Walter Long, conveying the hearty congratulations of the Government and people of Australia on the recent splendid achievements of the British Forces on the Western Front.

The progress which continues to be made in France and Belgium is highly gratifying. Australia is proud to know that her troops participated in this magnificent work.

Mr. Walter Long replied expressing the sincere gratitude of the Army Council at the cordial message, saying "The British Army on the Western Front will be gratified and encouraged by the sympathy and interest with which their efforts for the cause of the Empire are being watched by their Australian kinsmen."

port Lock, destroying the possibility of reinforcing our front line.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the German bombardment reached the intensity of a whirlwind, which it maintained for three hours. The battalion headquarters of the King's Royal Rifles was rendered untenable and the staff moved to a tunnel near the sea. All the breast-works as far as Lombardy had been levelled and the trenches were rapidly being wiped out.

It was now evident that the Germans meant to make an infantry attack and the British officers disposed their men to receive the enemy's assault. The Germans were seen massing for the attack at 4 o'clock in the evening.

A wounded sergeant of the Northampton Regiment volunteered to swim the Yser as the only practicable way of reaching and warning the troops on the right bank of what was preparing. When he got across he saw three heavy waves of German marine infantry advancing. The sergeant reached his objective and delivered his message, in consequence of which machine-guns were hastily brought into position and the attack prevented from developing beyond this point.

Odds Are Overwhelming

The Germans advanced concentrically along the sea-shore. Our banks were now so thinned that the defence consisted of a small detached handful of men. They put up a magnificent fight against overwhelming odds, particularly the King's Royal Rifles and the Northampton.

A party of bombers and another with flame-throwers attacked the tunnel in which the headquarters of the King's Royal Rifles was sheltering from the bombardment. The last seen here was a party of five officers standing back to back.

The men, pressed back to the bank of the Yser, plunged in and swam across. One soldier, amid a hail of bullets, swam across and fetched a rope, secured the end and then swam back again and thus established a means by which many men who were unable to swim escaped.

The Germans brought machine-guns into position around the former right of our positions and swept the ground.

Other instances of the glorious spirit of our men are told. The fight concluded at 7 p.m. The enemy did not consider it safe to take full advantage of the success they had won and they have limited themselves to trying to consolidate our old support trench some hundreds of yards east of the bank of the Yser. Their existence has not been a very happy one since.

Russians Cross

Lonmitza River

(Continued from Page 1)

bank of the River Lonmitza, captured the heights, driven the enemy back north-eastward of Khilus and occupied the villages of Studianka and Podhorki.

We captured four heavy guns at Kalusz. We are now engaging the enemy, who is protecting the crossings of the Lonmitza south-westward of Kalusz, in the direction of Rozniatow and Dolina.

Panic in Galicia

London, July 14.—A telegram

from Rome states that, as in 1914, the population of Galicia is fleeing into the interior of Austria panic-stricken. The towns of Dolina and Stryj have been abandoned.

Peking, July 10.—The following communiqué from Petrograd, dated July 8, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—

In the direction of Kovel reciprocal artillery firing is proceeding.

In the direction of Zolochew our raiding parties captured in the region of the village of Godov eleven German machine gunners.

In the region of Byshki our artillery put to flight a German armored motor car.

East and southeast of Brjany the artillery fire varied in intensity. There was no infantry action.

The enemy counter-attacks from the direction of the village of Mechnichuv were repulsed by our rifle and machine gun fire.

During the fighting on July 1 and 2 we captured, according to preliminary figures, 300 officers, 18,000 men, 29 guns and 28 machine guns.

The Turkish Front: Our troops have captured Pendjrin.

The Black Sea: On June 30 a torpedo boat of old type struck a mine placed by the enemy a few days ago.

Petrograd, July 7.—In the direction of Zolochew violent reciprocal cannonading is taking place.

In the region northwest of Rybniki, short but severe engagements occurred between our troops and the enemy.

The enemy artillery heavily bombarded our position east of Lipiza-Gurka and Lipiza-Dolno.

Offer Rumanians Truce

On the remainder of the front reciprocal firing is proceeding.

The Rumanian front: In the region of Bilnochi the Germans waved white flags and invited our soldiers to enter into conversation. Their offer was met by our artillery fire.

The Turkish Front: In the direction of Sakiz in the region of Biston and the River Asahirvan our troops engaging the Turks, who have been re-inforced.

Aerial activity: In the direction of Kovel, in the region of Dradiski, our artillery brought down a German aeroplane, which was destroyed. The airman was killed.

In the Carpathians the German artillery brought down one of our aeroplanes in flames. It fell in the enemy lines. The French pilot and the observer were apparently killed.

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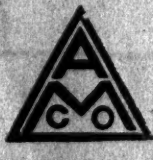
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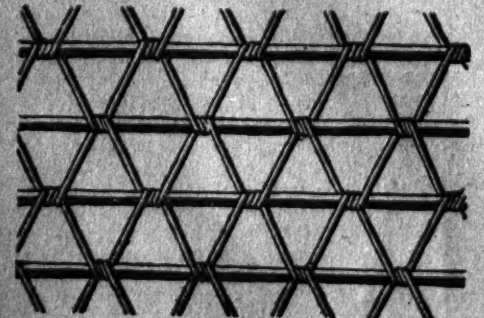


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Russians Cross Lonmitza River

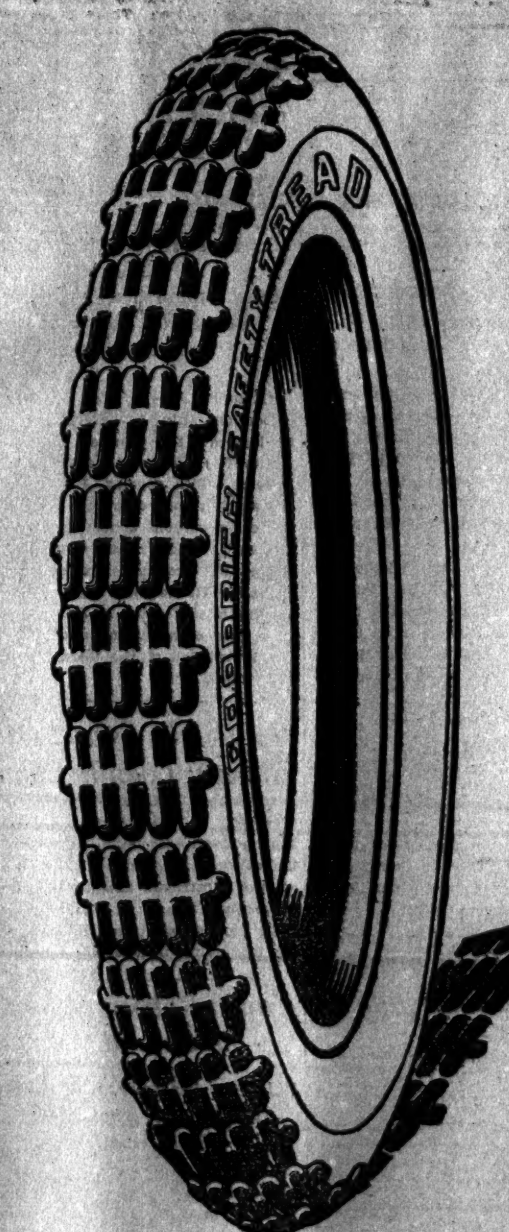
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Panic in Galicia

London, July 14.—A telegram



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CHANG HSUN'S TROOPS AGAIN RAID HSUCHOWFU

Shops And Stores Near Railway
Station Are Looted And
Burned

NEW OFFICIALS INSTALLED

City Gates Guarded By Larger
Forces; Many Soldiers
Sent Away

Hsuehchowfu, July 16.—More depredations have been committed by Chang Hsun's troops here. Many shops and stores near the railway station outside the city wall were looted and burned last night and many of the merchants forced to pay for protection.

Evils of Chang Hsun's Reign

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hsuehchowfu, Ku, July 12 (8 p.m.).—It is very often said that a person needs to go abroad in order to get the news of his home town. So it has been with us here in Hsuehchowfu during these eight or ten days. It is difficult to get authentic news here as to the true situation: what has happened, is happening or is likely to happen. Today's apparent facts are found to be by tomorrow mere rumors without any foundation. In your paper of the 10th, in the headlines we read, "Hsuehchowfu Army Disarms." Not much! All the soldiers continue to have their guns with additional quantities of ammunition given to them! More armed soldiers in evidence yesterday and today than ever before.

Ordinarily each city gate is guarded by two armed soldiers. For the last day or so, day and night, there have been ten or twelve at each gate. "They say" that these are there to keep others of their numbers from "looting!" For some days the people here in the city have had "little peace in their hearts"—all fearful lest the looting experience of three years ago should be repeated. The soldiers and their leaders have been sending their families home to Shantung and elsewhere. The beggars and "ne'er-do-wells" from the country around have been flocking to the city to have a modest part in the performance. These two facts usually precede and prepare for a general "loot."

Last night or this morning, several hundred soldiers—some say two regiments, others say five regiments, still others say seven regiments—were sent away. These were the regiments most to be feared. Where were they sent? Who knows! Some say to Yaowan on the grand canal, others say to Sutsien; still others say to Hsuehchow. The latter destination is the most likely. Sent there to do what? Again who knows! Many think they have been sent away to save this place from being looted by them; and to afford them a place where they can "loot" or rob "ad nauseam."

Still not a few think that they are to unite at Hsuehchow with many others from other sections and from there go forth to battle for their chief and his cause. The Prefect here, Li Ching-chang, has been replaced by a Mr. Wang; the Magistrate replaced by a Mr. Yu. It is reported that the latter was head of the police department in the Hsuehchow of Nanking. The replaced officials were ardent followers of the old General. Both left here with him when he went to Peking. The Prefect returned later. He with his family and belongings left today. It is reported that these new officials are taking charge of their offices today.

In your editorial of the 10th, you speak of Chang Hsun as being "as finished as last year's calendar." In the same number, in the General's telegram to the provinces, he says: "As soon as all questions are settled, I shall return to Hsuehchowfu." The people here would like to see your prediction come true as far as Hsuehchowfu is concerned. They prefer that he go elsewhere. For three or four years they have eaten no small amount of bitterness as a result of his sojourn here in their midst. It is feared that he may come back in some capacity or another. If he should, these three or four years of bitterness and re-torture will be duplicated. If he returns, he cannot, but exercise—directly or indirectly—a baleful influence.

Evils Allowed To Exist

All forms of evil such as opium smoking, immorality, and gambling

have been given a new impetus and lease of life by his presence and the presence of his soldiers. He has seemed to take no interest in combating these evils; rather he has encouraged such by his conduct. Near the entrance of his yamen, on either side, gambling is carried on publicly. The same is true at the Magistrate's yamen. We hear from time to time that the General has "lost so much" or has "won so much" gambling. What could be expected from his soldiers and the people? The most unsanitary place in the whole city is the street alongside the front and rear of his yamen. The merchants on the streets suffer from his soldiers. Some pay nothing for goods purchased, others inadequately. Food-shop, tea-shop, etc. likewise come in for their share of bitterness. On the streets, the soldiers are insolent, sloven and ill-mannered. Every one is afraid of them, hence they are always given the right-of-way on the streets. It is reported that the robbers in the country replenish their supply of ammunition by buying from these soldiers.

For many months this part of the Tientsin and Pukow R. R. has been most intolerable because of their presence and conduct on the trains. When appeals have been made to the train conductors and others, they reply that there is nothing to be done, since they know no better. The people here do not believe that the removal of the queues of Chang Hsun and his soldiers is a guarantee that they will not continue to be the same in character and influence. The people here have had more than their share of oppression from officials of little character or public spirit. They are ready to help establish and welcome a republic, if it is such in reality as well as in name. Are they not right when they say that any form of government with corrupt and selfish officials is doomed to fail, and should fail? And that most any form of government with men of character as officials will succeed, and should succeed? We hope that these new officials are intelligent, unselfish, public-spirited men. A lack of such is China's present greatest need.

Tribunal Abandoned In Mesopotamia Case

Opposition In Commons Upsets
Previous Plan And Matter
Is Left Undecided

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—In deference to opposition from various quarters in the House of Commons, the proposal of the Government to establish a mixed tribunal in connection with the Mesopotamia report was practically abandoned, the whole question being left in a most confused state.

The newspapers are urging the Government to take the matter up and decide on a definite policy.

The Mesopotamia debate was resumed in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Asquith questioned the desirability of appointing a tribunal, expressing the opinion that the House of Commons alone was able to say whether statesmen and soldiers deserved censure. He expressed profound regret at the resignation of Mr. Austin Chamberlain, which he considered was not called for, and strongly denounced the manner in which the report had been travestied, perverted and exploited as one of the most disgraceful episodes in the history of the degradation of the press.

The Prime Minister stated that the administration of the Mesopotamia campaign at present was everything that could be desired. The guilty persons must be severely punished but a fair and impartial investigation of the facts was first essential. The subject was then dropped, no vote being taken.

Mr. Lloyd George in a passionate peroration during the debate on the Mesopotamia Report dwelt on the waste of time in discussing "this miserable business." He concluded "For God's sake get on with the war."

Pro-Germans In I.W.W. To Be Interned By U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 14.—The Government has decided to intern German and pro-German members of the International Workers of the World organization, who have been instigating labor troubles in the Western States ever since war was declared.

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN RETURN FROM FRONT

Special Order Issued Congratulating Men In Trenches
And Behind Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 15.—Their Majesties returned yesterday evening after they had been for twelve days in France and Belgium. The King and the Prince of Wales went to the Front while Queen Mary, whose visit was the first Her Majesty has made since the commencement of the war, inspected the hospitals.

Their Majesties visited the King and Queen of the Belgians and also lunched with President Poincaré.

His Majesty the King issued the following special order on the conclusion of his fourth visit to the British Armies in the field:

"I left with feelings of admiration and gratitude for your past achievements and confidence in your future efforts."

"I have witnessed on all sides the scenes of your triumphs. The battlefields of the Somme, the Ancre, Arras, Vimy and Messines have shown me what great results can be obtained by the courage and devotion of all arms and services under efficient commanders and staffs."

"Nor do I forget the valuable work done by the various Departments behind the fighting line, including those directing and manning the highly developed railway systems and other communications."

"Your comrades, both men and women, of the home industrial army claim your remembrance for their untiring service in helping you to meet the enemy on terms not merely equal but daily improving."

"It has been a great pleasure to the Queen to accompany me and to become personally acquainted with the excellent arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded, whose welfare is ever close to her heart."

"The Armies of the Empire and the workers in the homelands during the past three years have risen superior to every difficulty and trial and the splendid successes already gained in co-operation with our gallant Allies have advanced us well towards the completion of the task we undertook. There are doubtless fierce struggles to come and heavy strains on our endurance to be borne, but, be the road before us long or short, the spirit and pluck which has brought you so far will never fail and, under God's guidance, the final and complete victory of our just cause is assured."

Obituary

Tom Cannon, Sr.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—The death is announced of the old-time jockey Tom Cannon, Sr.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON NOT TO BE CURTAILED

Immediate Limit On Output Of
Mills Not Necessary, Decision Of Board

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, attended a meeting of the Cotton Control Board in Manchester today to consider the curtailment of production by short-time or by the sequestration of a portion of the machinery.

After a conference lasting for two hours between Sir Albert Stanley and the Cotton Control Board the following was issued:

"The Cotton Control Board, after carefully considering the position, in consultation with Sir Albert Stanley, regarding the actual supplies of cotton in the country and the prospective supplies, had decided not to recommend any immediate curtailment in production."

"Should it become necessary to reduce the consumption of cotton at some future time adequate notice will be given to afford ample opportunity for making the necessary adjustment."

"In the meantime the policy as regards the issue of licenses will remain unaltered. Licenses will be granted (for the purchase of not more than one week's supply at a time) only to spinners who have less than two month's supply in stock."

Manchester, July 13.—It is understood that the census of the stocks of cotton in the hands of the spinners reveals that the quantity is lower than was supposed and it is probable that the Control Board will recommend the curtailment of the production of mills to four days a week. This will directly affect 100,000 operatives.

RED BLOOD AND BIG MUSCLE.

The full-blooded man or woman usually has large muscles. Pale people are ordinarily thin; their muscles are small.

Muscles are red, not only because of the blood in them, but because they contain hemoglobin, the same substance that gives the red color to the blood. And it is this hemoglobin that carries oxygen in the blood and stores it up in the muscles.

Well-oxygenated blood is necessary if we would have strong muscles; in fact, oxygen is the great supporter of life. When a set of muscles are active—for instance, those of the back when we lift something—their oxygen is used, and, unless the blood is rich and red with oxygen-bearing hemoglobin, those muscles ache.

If you are pale and your back aches, don't blame your kidneys. Try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills cause an increase of hemoglobin in the blood and so enable it to carry more oxygen. There is renewed life and ambition. Everywhere that the new blood goes it carries vigor, and this tonic rebuilding treatment is the one thing that most run-down, debilitated people need.

So begin Dr. Williams' pink pills today; sold by all chemists, also at \$1.50 the bottle, \$5 for six, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 99 Esplanade Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage.

LIBERAL ELECTED M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—In the South Monmouth bye-election Sir Carrod Thomas, the Liberal candidate, polled 6,769 votes and Mr. Pardoe Thomas, the Independent candidate 727. (Registered number of electors in 1915 was 22,991).

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—Samuel Montagu's weekly Silver Report says that owing to general buying the price of silver has reached the record since 1892. Shanghai exchange has hardened in sympathy.

Reports from Ceylon state that planters are using the new two-rupee notes, of which five lakhs

were circulated early in June, for the payment of coolies in preference to coin.

The Indian Treasury's holding of silver again shows an increase.

New York, July 13.—American bankers have purchased from a mining corporation in Canada 200,000 ounces of silver at \$3 9/16ths. The highest recent price in New York was 80 1/2. The foreign demand continues.



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NOTE THESE NON-SKID CASING PRICES

880 x 120 red top	Tls. 46.55	37 x 5	Tls. 53.85
non-skid	" 43.60	36 x 4 1/2	" 47.00
plain	" 41.00	"	"
820 x 120 red top	Tls. 42.40	34 x 4	Tls. 44.60
non-skid	" 40.15	"	" 39.75
plain	" 48.10	"	" 37.50
875 x 105 red top	Tls. 40.25	33 x 4	Tls. 42.50
non-skid	" 37.85	"	" 37.35
plain	" 35.00	"	" 35.60
815 x 105 red top	Tls. 39.00	32 x 3 1/2	Tls. 41.75
non-skid	" 36.10	"	" 40.15
plain	" 33.20	"	"
760 x 90 red top	Tls. 27.80	30 x 3 1/2	" 20.75
non-skid	" 25.25	"	" 19.60
plain	" 21.70	"	"
red top ... 30 x 3	Tls. 17.80	red top ... 28 x 3	Tls. 15.80
non-skid	" 16.50	non-skid	" 14.75
plain	" 14.90	"	"

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Writing to the Duchess of Richmond Captain John Smith said how "in the utmost of many extremities, that blessed Pocahontas the great king's daughter of Virginia saved my life and to Princess Queene Anne of Great Brittain" he explained how she hazarded the beating out of her own brains to save mine. Generous & noble soul whose beauty & kindness captivated all who knew you! An indifferent simile & yet is true that what you were to those early Colonists the Tobacco of your land is to me—its Food if I'm hungry, Cordial if I'm sad, and in any extremity the "Three Castles" Brand will soothe and enlighten me.

There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no Better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES" W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)



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H. B. M. Government
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HOW WAR HAS FARED IN FAR SOUTH AFRICA

First Story Of Conquest Of German Colonies Told In Official Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 13.—The first despatch from the High Commissioner for South Africa is gazetted today. It covers the operations in Rhodesia since August, 1914, and tells for the first time how stirring enterprise, courage and bulldog pertinacity overthrew the German command on Lake Tanganyika.

A scheme was approved in April, 1915, for sending from England to Cape Town and thence by railroad and river to Lake Tanganyika two motor boats designed to outclass the three enemy ships on the Lake. The motor boats were named Mimi and Toutou.

They arrived in Cape Town under the command of G. Simpson in June, 1915, and were launched on the Lake on December 22.

The Germans were probably acquainted with the scheme but dismissed it as a hairbrained idea.

The journey up-country included 150 miles haulage over atrocious roads at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 feet and thence by railway trucks to the Luabala River, where they were floated through shoals abounding in rocks, where barrels had to be lashed on to the motor-boats in order to reduce their draught. The expedition was hampered by the tropical heat, dust and shortage of water, washing and even drinking water voluntarily being given up for the use of the traction-engines. All competent judges of the journey as sheer madness; nevertheless it succeeded.

The third day after the boats were launched on Lake Tanganyika the German gunboat Kikintani (40 tons) was attacked and surrendered, whereupon it was repaired and renamed the Fifi.

The second German gunboat fought the Fifi and the Mimi on January 9. After a running fight lasting for three hours in which the British boats were maneuvered very skilfully, the German boat, having sustained many hits, was sunk. The third German gunboat was thereupon scuttled by its crew after it had been bombed by a Belgian aeroplane, thus ending the German supremacy on the Lake, which had been established for many years.

The High Commissioner's despatch draws attention to the remarkable achievement of Rhodesia, with a territory of 450,000 square miles and a population of 1,600,000 natives and barely 30,000 Europeans, in securing its borders against attack within nine months of the outbreak of the war in addition to furnishing regiments for service overseas. Thus by the middle of 1916 forty per cent of the male whites of Rhodesia were on active service.

GERMAN AIMS CHANGE WITH WAR'S FORTUNES

Now Trying To Adopt Role Of Abused And Attacked, Says Balfour

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 13.—At the Mansion House today, replying to the City's congratulatory address on the success of his visit to America, Mr. A. J. Balfour said that it was interesting and almost amusing to the cynic to observe how the aims of Germany changed with the changing fortunes of the war.

The Germans were now, through their obedient press, trying to persuade the world that they are engaged in a defensive war; that the world in 1914 came to the conclusion from the most narrow, the most selfish and the most sordid motives that it was time Germany should be crushed and that at the present time hordes of hungry plunderers are attacking this innocent, peace-loving and cultured nation for purposes of aggrandisement. That was the legend now being spread in Germany and neutral countries. A more preposterous and ludicrous doctrine was inconceivable. Let anyone who wanted to know the spirit animating Germany before and during the last months of the war read the leading articles in the German newspapers and, above all, study the German preachers of that date.

But he would give a concrete instance. When it came on German state-man-hood that Great Britain would now France to be crushed it tried to buy off Great Britain by impudently suggesting that if Germany were allowed a free hand she would guarantee that French territory in Europe would not be diminished. The natural question asked by Great Britain was: "What exactly do you mean? Will you guarantee that the

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them for
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or vice. There
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good people in
the world who
are some to
them occasionally
yours truly
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French colonies won't be diminished?" "No!" was the German reply. "We won't guarantee that."

Even a child could see what that meant, namely that a victorious Germany might impose any indemnity and any commercial treaties and, in addition to making France helpless and subservient, all the French colonies were to be at the disposal of Germany.

"That," added Mr. Balfour, "is all on record. Let us hear no more of Germany fighting only in self-defence."

"Germany will never be able in our lifetime to shake off the load of hatred and disgust which not merely her aims but her barbarities have created. The result has been that one free country after another has thrown in its lot with us. So, I think, it will go on to the end, which, near or far, is inevitable, for the world won't bow the knee to the ideal of the domination of Kultur."

Mr. Balfour concluded by emphasizing the incalculable moral and material strength of the assistance rendered by the United States, who does not desire to share in any operations except those in the center and heart of the great storm.

Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Balfour said that the Treaty of Berlin secured a temporary peace but its character was artificial because it did not take into account the great populations concerned. The next great Congress would not be at Berlin and it would have a happier result than the Congresses at Berlin and Vienna, "for the territorial arrangements of Europe will carry with them peace and permanent security because they will be based on the will of the free peoples."

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AIRSHIPS FOR FRONT, TO BE FIRST THOUGHT

Safety Of Civilians Comes Next, Lloyd-George Tells Delegation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday, replying to a deputation of London Members of the House of Commons, admitted that there was a special case for defending London, but the safety of the soldiers at the front must be put first. If anyone said to the contrary let them find another Government. "We have absolutely no hesitation in supporting the claim of our military advisors that our soldiers at the front

must have the first demand on our resources."

Mr. Lloyd George referred to the falsehoods which had been disseminated, including the allegation that squadrons in England were sent to France against the advice of the military. On the contrary, said the Premier, they were sent at the pressing request of Sir Douglas Haig, whom all our military advisors supported, and squadrons were sent back in the ordinary course of duty. Civilians are quite unaware of the removal of any squadrons whose movements are purely influenced by military considerations.

Mr. Lloyd George also mentioned the rumor that the aeroplanes at Hendon had been tampered with and were unable to ascend. He said that this was a pure invention. He emphasized the urgency of having

swarms of aeroplanes at the front to detect the positions of the enemy.

It was further untrue that London is devoid of fighting aircraft. Actually more first-class British fighters went up than the number of raiders.

The Premier emphasized the difficulty of hitting an aeroplane in a vital spot, adducing instances from France. He pointed out that four brought down out of 22 was a higher percentage than, for example, the two brought down out of the 84 French raiders mentioned recently. "Whether better use can be made of our aircraft is another matter," he said. The Cabinet had decided that he and General Smuts should undertake an investigation of the defences of London and all practicable steps to improve them were being taken.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by General Smuts, in-

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formed the deputation that the Government accepted the principle of national responsibility towards sufferers from air raids and other enemy attacks on the United Kingdom.

Rumanian Ministers Resign From Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Jassy, July 13.—Four Conservative Ministers in the Coalition Cabinet have resigned. They demand two more seats for the Conservatives in the Cabinet, the resignation of M. Bratiano, and the appointment of M. Take Jonescu as Minister for Foreign affairs.

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Sports Correspondence

Some Baseball Suggestions
Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—It has seemed to some of us fans as if the best results have not been obtained this season. While the games have been to a certain extent interesting the Red-Blue Sox games seem too much of a brotherly love affair. The Navy-Shanghai games have drawn the greatest crowd even though Shanghai has invariably won the honors with a picked team.

This (to my mind) indicates that the fans of Shanghai want outside competition, and want the Shanghai team to bring home the bacon; they want to root for the home team against an outside team and do not particularly care for the brotherly love stuff.

I know that the Navy can put two teams in the field, and that at least ten good players are pining to play ball, but are not permitted to do so because the navy policy is one team.

Shanghai would undoubtedly win the first few games from these players because they are out of practice. Then again these men would not have a chance with a picked Shanghai team, but with the players divided into the Red and Blue Sox and with some practice, they should stand a good chance.

I believe the schedule I suggest will give the fans of Shanghai and the Navy just what they are looking for, namely a chance to root for the home team against an outside team, and as the schedule stands or re-arranged to suit the local baseball management it would I think please the fans much more than the present exhibitions. Here's a sample schedule:

Tuesday—Grays-Red Sox.
Wednesday—Whites-Blue Sox.
Thursday—Blue Sox-Red Sox.
Saturday—All Navy-All Shanghai.
Sunday—Grays-Whites.
Tuesday—Whites-Red Sox.
Wednesday—Red Sox-Blue Sox.
Thursday—Grays-Blue Sox.
Saturday—All Navy-All Shanghai.
Sunday—Whites-Grays.
The Palos-Samar-Monocary combination could be known as the Grays; the Queros-Villalobos as the Whites.
Thanking you, I am
A FAN.

Red And Blue Sox Fight For Lead Today

With Series Even Teams Meet
At 4.30 To Break The Tie

Red and Blue Sox battle for the lead today. The club series now stands three games all and each team claims confidence in its ability to break the tie. The last five games have been hard fought, the majority of them being won by one score margins, and were deserving of a greater show of interest than the fans have attested. Today's game starts at 4.30.

The mixed team of Navy and Shanghai players lost to the straight Shanghai aggregation, 10 to 3, Sunday. The losers took the lead in the first inning but the opposition began finding Hadley's twisters after the third. In all they notched his delivery for 12 hits. Tinkham, hurling for the winners, allowed five hits in six innings and Wilholt, who relieved him, issued one safety thereafter. Bills, Clapp and Stephenson starred in the field.

Customs Ball Team Wins Sunday Contest

An interesting game of baseball was played on the Hongkong Recreation Park grounds Sunday afternoon when the Customs Club met the Thomas Hanbury School Old Boys Baseball Club. In a seven inning contest the Customs nine came out ahead, with an 11 to 5 score.

All of the school men are cricketers and with one or two exceptions had never played the great American game, but, notwithstanding this, they made a very creditable showing and manifested the growing interest in this branch of sport. With practice and a little more knowledge of the technique of the game they will turn out a good team.

Lawn Bowls

S.L.B.C. Wins
The S.L.B.C. won from the S.R.C. Sunday by the score of 115 to 33 on the losers' ground. The scores follow:

S.R.C.	S.L.B.C.
J. E. Lucas	L. Evans
(skip)	(skip)
A. Bek	G. I. Campbell
E. Thompson	H. H. Fowler
S. M. Wallace	G. Dunlop
12	30
W. G. Brown	G. H. Phillips
G. Manwaring	C. M. Bain
C. Komaroff	D. MacDonald
E. Prince	W. A. Ogden
10	32
H. Veitch	J. T. Disselduff
W. Milner	E. L. Hunter
R. P. Phillips	F. C. Banham
F. Milner	A. Taylor
9	27
R. J. Bowerman	J. C. Macdougall
W. S. Featherston	W. S. Featherston
haugh	A. D. Bell
P. W. Reeves	J. Scotson
S. Green	F. Large
7	21
Total 33	Total 115

Yangtzepoo Wins
The Yangtzepoo Lawn Bowls Club defeated the Shanghai-Nanking Railway team on the Yangtzepoo rinks Sunday by 67 to 23. The scores were:

S.N.R.	Yangtzepoo.
W. J. Gray	F. Ferrier
(skip)	(skip)
J. Keefe	R. C. Alkenhead
F. C. Tappenden	A. Allan
Gya Din	R. Dorrance
11	33
D. McKay	J. Shaw
(skip)	(skip)
C. L. J. Wayne	G. Johnson
G. Tyler	W. Smith
P. D. Sullivan	S. Marks
17	34
28	67

Tennis

Hong Doubles Final Today

The final of the Hong Doubles Championship between Messrs. Philipe and Whitmore (H. M. Consulate-General) and Messrs. Elmore and Brown (Geo. McBain) will be played on the S.C.C. Courts at 5 p.m. today.

S. C. C. Wins
The Cricket club team won from the Public School Old Boys Sunday on the S. C. C. Courts. The results:

Norman and Wheen, S.C.C., beat Stellingwerf and White, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Dr. Moore and Grant, S. C. C. beat Ollerdsen and Hawes, 6-4, 11-13, 6-2.

Field and Knight, S.C.C., beat Remedios and Turner, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 7-5.

Hardwick and Thompson, S.C.C., lost to the Madar brothers, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.

Toes and Cheetham, S.C.C., beat Pearson and Barrados 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.

The Police defeated the Junior Golf Club Sunday by 75 games to 68. The scores:

Critchley and Bissett, Junior Golf Club, beat Quayle and Adams, Police, 6-4, 6-3, 6-8.

Anderson and Cheetham, Junior Golf Club, lost to Jefferson and Doyle, Police, 3-6, 6-2, 2-6.

Storries and Richards, Junior Golf Club, beat Shellswell and Bull, Police, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4.

Hooper and Birnie, Junior Golf Club, beat Rawlings and Fairbairn, Police, 3-6, 1-6, 6-2.

Matthews and Gutter, Junior Golf Club, lost to Fry and McGillivray, Police, 3-6, 3-6, 1-6.

Shooting

Following are scores of the Portuguese Company, S. V. C., in the July Cup Competition, practices 5 and 6:

Class A. No Competition.
Class B. Pte. Borgia Vieira, Points 30.

Class C. Pte. Fortunato Luz, Points 26 less 8% = 23.92.

Class D. Pte. Fred. Gutierrez, Points 24 less 4% = 23.04.

Duma Votes For An Offensive At Once; Root Will Visit Many Russian Cities

Russian Chamber Declares Separate Peace Treason To The Allies

ARMY'S INACTIVITY ALSO

Safety Of Country And Maintenance Of Liberty Lie In Immediate Attack

Petrograd, June 17.—The Duma in secret session has passed a resolution for an immediate offensive by the Russian troops.

The resolution declares a separate peace with Germany or prolonged inactivity on the battle front to be ignominious treason toward Russia's allies, for which future generations never would pardon the Russia of the present day.

"The Duma therefore considers," the resolution adds, "that the safety of Russia and the maintenance of the liberties which have been obtained lie in an immediate offensive in close co-operation with Russia's allies."

The announcement last week that the Cabinet had decided to suggest a conference of the Allies for examination of the plan for a separate peace following the address delivered yesterday by Mr. Root before the Council of Ministers, and the Duma's reaction in quickly emphasizing this spirit of patriotism for an immediate offensive, are expected to be the foundation for sympathetic expressions from other public bodies in Russia that will pave the way for the re-establishment of the Russian national spirit.

There is reason to believe that the Washington Administration would not be surprised if the Russian military forces were soon forcing the fighting against Germany and Austria again.

Ratify Grimm's Expulsion
Petrograd, June 16, (via London, June 17).—The first act of the Pan-Russian Congress of all Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, upon which depends the immediate destiny of Russia in regard to both international and domestic questions, was to ratify the expulsion by the Provisional Government of the Swiss Socialist, Robert Grimm, who is reported to have been the medium through which the Germans attempted to arrange a separate peace with Russia.

Grimm's case was taken up when the congress assembled this evening, immediately after the delegates had elected as their President N. C. Tcheldis, President of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Grimm's expulsion was approved by the passage, with a vote of 640 to 121, of a resolution endorsing the action of M. Tsereteli and M. Skobelev, Socialist members of the Cabinet, who investigated the activities of the Swiss Socialist and

was expected in Washington Washington, June 27.—Officials of the Government heard with great satisfaction tonight that the Russian Duma had adopted a resolution declaring for an immediate offensive against the Teutonic enemy. This satisfaction was increased through the fact that it followed information that the Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had rejected the plan for a separate peace.

No authoritative statement was obtainable tonight, but it was intimated that the news of the action of the Duma in favor of an offensive was no surprise. This suggested that the Government had some advance information of the disposition of the Duma.

In connection with the gratifying news from Petrograd attention was called to the fact that the reports to the State Department in regard to conditions in Russia have been more optimistic than surface developments indicated. David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, has never adopted the pessimistic tone that has filled most statements coming from those who were in favor of having Russia remain full membership in the Entente Alliance. His view very generally was that the patriotic spirit necessary to the defeat of Germany was still alive in Russia and that it would prevail in the end over those who wanted to quit fighting. The advice received from Petrograd today seem to sustain Mr. Francis as a prophet.

Nothing was obtained tonight to show the views of the Government as to the effect of Eliliu Root's participation in the effort to have Russia remain true to her allies, but it is not doubted here that as soon as the country learns of the part played by Mr. Root in this effort there will be a widespread demand that full credit be given to him.

When Mr. Root left Washington he was said to share a rather general view that his was a forlorn hope. At the same time there was a prevalent feeling that if the desire of the United States that Russia remain in the allied column was to be realized Mr. Root was the man who

Root Mission May Go To The Rumanian Front; Moscow, Kiev And Odessa Are To Be Visited

Petrograd, June 16, (via London, June 17).—Members of the American Commission devoted Saturday to informal conferences with prominent Russians. Eliliu Root, head of the mission, met Alexander J. Guchkov, chief of the Munitions Bureau. Ambassador Francis is arranging other small dinners and luncheons to enable the members of the American mission to meet the Russian Cabinet Ministers. The Americans are arranging for visits to Moscow, Kiev, and Odessa, and possibly to Rumania.

Rear Admiral Glennon and other naval officers will visit the Russian naval centers independent of the commission's movements. Major Gen. Scott and the officers of his staff will make independent visits to military places.

The indications are that the commission will remain in Russia three or four weeks.

was best fitted to accomplish this great diplomatic task. It has been said here that if Mr. Root were successful he would crown his career of statesmanship with an accomplishment exceeding all the notable achievements that had been his portion in his many years of public service.

The rejection by the Congress of Councils to Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of the plan for a separate peace following the address delivered yesterday by Mr. Root before the Council of Ministers, and the Duma's reaction in quickly emphasizing this spirit of patriotism for an immediate offensive, are expected to be the foundation for sympathetic expressions from other public bodies in Russia that will pave the way for the re-establishment of the Russian national spirit.

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from the Cabinet in favor of another Socialist not actively associated with the Stockholm movement. It is expected that M. Rottboer, the Conservative representative in the Cabinet, will withdraw, but it is not believed the rupture will lead to new elections.

Sicawei Weather Report
15.—The typhoon of Fukien crosses Kiangsi in a N.W. direction. Strong S.E. squalls on our coasts intermittent showers during the morning.
Signs of a new typhoon approaching the E. of Luzon its direction is still unknown.
16.—S.E. squalls; cloudy but rather fine and hot weather.

Monday, July 16, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Cent., mm.	750.15	752.02
... inches.	29.53	29.59
Variation mm. for 24 h.	1.85	1.86
Variation mm. for 12 h.	12.30	12.40
(Direction)	SWW	N
Wind, Kilom per hour	10	10
Miles (Cen)	6.2	6.2
Temperature, Fahr	39.9	38.9
Humidity, %	97	96
Rebu. city 5-10	3	8
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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WEATHER

Monsoon very hard on the coast North
of the Formosa Channel, inter-
rupted in the South. The typhoon
of the Philippines is likely to
advance rapidly towards the
E.-E. of Luzon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 17, 1917

Keep The News On The
Front Page

IN one of a series of 'War
Papers,' which its intelligence
and publicity division is issuing,
the School of Journalism of
Columbia University, New York,
adumbrates what it describes as
'Our Headline Policy,' says the
Times.

"This 'Appeal to the [United
States] Press' breathes such a
splendid enterprising spirit that it is
a pleasure to give some of its senti-
ments publicity in one of the coun-
tries of what Columbia University
desires should always be spoken of
as 'Our Allies.' The American
people, it is said, know that 'team
work' and 'team work' only, can
win this war.

"It is upon this knowledge that
the American people must now act.
It is the editors of the public Press
who have it in their power to lead
them to this action, by keeping the
necessity for it, the ideal of it, con-
stantly before the people; by
making them realise that victory
can be won only through unity.
How is this to be done? Editorials,
repeated editorials, are both desir-
able and necessary. But to one
reader who is influenced once by a
given editorial many hundreds are
influenced, day by day, by the
headlines of the paper, and by the
wording and form of presentation
of the news.

"It is therefore to a considered
and continuous policy of news
presentation that we must look
primarily for the keeping before
the American people of the im-
portance of team play, and of the
fact that we are today a member
of a great team of nations whose
success is ours and whose failure
would alike be ours.

"In this policy of news pre-
sentation the following is im-
portant:—

"(1) Do not use the phrases,
'The Allies,' 'The Entente
Powers,' etc. Say 'Our Allies,'
'Our Gallant Allies,' 'The
French,' etc. Say 'We,' when-
ever possible. Write of 'Our
Allies' advance upon St. Quentin,'
'Our Allies take Le Fer.' Speak
of 'The Enemy' in alluding to
Germany. Germany is our enemy.
In this it makes no manner of
difference whether we have a
formal alliance, established by
Senatorial action, or not. We have
a *de facto* and pragmatic alliance,
in that we are fighting a common
enemy. And only as this is iterat-
ed and re-iterated can it be made
to sink into the public conscious-
ness.

"(2) Keep the news of the
actual fighting, so far as possible,
upon the front page. It is our
fighting. It is the reason why all
our local activities—the raising of
troops, the training of men here
and there, the manufacture of
munitions, and the issuance of
billions of credit—are conducted.
These activities can be under-
stood only in their relation to the
end for which they are undertaken.
Keep that end in evidence.

"(3) Keep the Americans now
with our Allies before the public
as Americans. There are at the
present time 25,000 men from the
United States fighting in France
with the French and English. Be-
fore our declaration of war we

could not with propriety emphasise
this fact; but now that war is de-
clared, it is necessary to recognise
it. It is a larger number of Amer-
ican soldiers than were present at
the Battle of Santiago. Treat it
as such. We do not have to wait
to send troops to the battlefields
of Europe—though many addi-
tional hundreds of thousands must
be sent there before this war is
won. Our soldiers are there now.
Help the country to realise this
and never to forget it. It is, in
literal fact, our advance upon St.
Quentin, our mastery of the air.

"Keep the news of our battles,
our advance, our triumphs, or our
reverses on the front page. The
troops in the trenches are our
troops. They are ours in a double
sense. Thousands of them are our
fellow-citizens; the rest are fight-
ing in our cause. Only by thus
presenting our efforts will our pre-
parations for still greater efforts
be seen in their true perspective.
The means, to be understood, must
be seen as means in a relation to
their end. That end is the defeat
of Germany—a defeat that is being
accomplished on the battlefields of
Europe and on the high seas."

Correspondence

Ulster Volunteer Force Hospital

Mr. J. J. Dunne, Hon. Sec. St. Pat-
rick's Society of Shanghai has courte-
ously forwarded the following letters
to us:

Headquarters, Old Town Hall,
Belfast.

June 4, 1917.

From:—Lt. General Sir George Rich-
ardson, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
G.O.C., Ulster Volunteer Force.

To:—The President, St. Patrick's So-
ciety, Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your kind
letter of 17th April, 1917.

Today I have received a cheque for
£64.15.10 per Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation.

An official receipt will be forwarded.

In the meanwhile, I would like to take
this opportunity of asking you to con-
vey to the Members St. Patrick's So-
ciety, Shanghai, the grateful thanks of
the U.V.F. generally, and the U.V.F.
Hospital, of which I have the honor to
be Chairman, for your most generous
contribution, which will be devoted to
a bed in the U.V.F. Hospital, and
named "St. Patrick's Society of Shang-
hai." The amount you have so kindly
allotted will cover the expenses of the
bed.

I wish to explain that the U.V.F.
Hospital admits men of every class
and creed, who receive, free of charge,
the care and attention of a Nursing
Staff, and the services of the most
eminent Physicians and Surgeons in
Belfast.

We have accommodation for over 600
beds (including a ward of over 200
beds, for limbless men, and ortho-
paedic cases).

I have the pleasure to send you
under a separate cover a Calendar
prepared in 1916, which will partially
explain the position and scope of the
work.

It is subsequent to the issue that the
Limbless Ward has been constructed.

With renewed thanks to you, and
all the good fellows, who have helped
us.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. Richardson,
Lt. General, G.O.C., U.V.F.,
Ulster Volunteer Force Hospital,
Belfast.

June 5, 1917.

Enclosures.

H. G. SIMMS, Esq.,
St. Patrick's Society,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir,

General Sir George Richardson has
handed me your letter of the 17th
April, together with cheque for
£64.15.10, which amount has been sub-
scribed by the Members of your
Society for the purpose of endowing
a bed in the above Hospital, and here-
with I have pleasure in enclosing you
formal acknowledgment.

I should be glad if you would convey
to the Member of your Society the best
thanks of my Committee and myself
for their very generous action. It is
most gratifying to us to know that our
work at home has the approval of our
friends abroad.

The Hospital which originally started
with 100 beds has now been extend-
ed to take in over 600 patients.

We have included in it a section for
limbless cases and an Orthopaedic
Hospital for all Ireland. We have also
opened an Officers' Hospital and are
now opening another Hospital for
neurasthenia patients.

I enclose you copy of the Report for
last year in which you will see the
workings of the Hospital since the
opening.

With renewed thanks,
Yours very truly,
R. M. LIDDELL.

Daylight Saving

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Shanghai, July 13.—Sir,—To settle
an argument re 'Daylight Saving' you
please let me know how it is en-
forced in the countries which have
adopted same? The main point of the
argument is whether the hands of a
clock are actually shifted.

Yours respectfully,
SUBSCRIBER.

Yes, the clock is actually turned
back.

Novelist Warns
Germany

Under the title "House and
Hearth," the noted German novelist,
Gustav Frensen recently contributed
an article to the Dusseldorfer
General Anzeiger which has aroused
considerable comment in the London
press because of the almost
hysterical manner in which he warns
his countrymen of the possibility of
Germany being defeated in the war,
and expresses the fear that there are
too many of his compatriots who do
not share his alarm, who are satisfied
with things as they are, and smugly
look forward to a speedy ending of
the war and a resumption of the ease
and comforts of peace.

Germany is full of such people,
Frensen says, honest enough men
and women in their way, but lacking
the true feeling for events and the
true sense of sacrificial duty. "These
people," he asserts, are "children of
peace," who believe that because the
war of 1870 ended so happily this
war will also end to their satisfac-
tion, and all things be as before.
The only difference will be that
somewhere near the village church
there will be a new monument
erected engraved with innumerable
names and decked with innumerable
wreaths.

In language full of references to
Biblical events and theological
phrases Dr. Frensen, who is a re-
tired clergyman, says he almost de-
spairs of bringing the actualities
home to these good people. He finds
it difficult to show them that this is
not a war like its predecessors. This
war, he declares, is a world catastro-
phe, a turning point in history.
It is a time resembling that when
Jerusalem fell, like that when Ger-
many in the Thirty Years' War fell
into a state of indescribable desola-
tion, or like the French Revolution,
when an ancient world and an an-
cient people sank into ruins. God
saw the world and found it ripe.
He nodded and there followed this
catastrophe for humanity.

In passionate terms Frensen ad-
dresses the people not to think that
things will right themselves. "They
are ten against four," he exclaims,
"and each of the ten wants some-
thing. What would then remain for
Germans? Yes, what would re-
main?"

"The proud German ships, thou-
sands and thousands of them, our
strength and our spirit! They would
be lost. Our colonies, the strong
young arms which we stretched out.
They would be hacked off. Our
money, on which we have stamped
our human labor and pains? It
would be spread broadcast over all
the world—it would build French
houses, it would fill huge Russian
hands, it would help England's
wealth and arrogance to add another
story to its Tower of Babel, it
would help to pay America for the
shells which have slaughtered Ger-
man children.

"Yes, yes, we are a great nation.
But what is a great nation without
arms and with an empty purse? And
hated by the entire world. What do
I say? Hated? Let them hate us.
But hated and conquered, hated and
under their feet, hated and subject
to the arrogance of the entire world.
Who could bear that? Who could
survive it?"

Frensen assures his readers that
this picture is not painted in too
gloomy colors. If ships, colonies,
and money go, what is left? He asks.
Ready money secretly stored! Non-
sense, the State would find it, the
neighbors would betray the hiding
place.

"You retain your fresh, healthy
hands," he continues. They would
no longer be yours. They would be
employed to make money for for-
eigners. You retain your fields and
your horses, your deeds? You don't.
Your fields and your horses and
security would all be mortgaged.
But you retain your children? Even
that will be denied you. You will
have to relinquish your children, who
will wander off into other lands less
stricken than Germany.

"In Germany you must slave for
others. And, finally, you think
you will retain your peace, your
honor, your old days! No, no. No
one will want old days in a Germany
which has so sunk after such a past
of marvel and labor, after so long a
line of noble citizens, soldiers, and
Princes, after so glorious an ascent,
in this Germany which has been a
light to lighten the world. Germany
a land of swede turnips! Germany
poor, with ashes on her head, with-
out a future. Let them call us Huns,
as long as we are victorious. Should
we conquer, our traders and seamen
can say, 'Yes, we are Huns, that is
to say, we are the bravest nation on
earth. The world fell on us, and we
beat the world. Huns? Certainly.
But a century of Germany as a swede
turnip land, and behind us England
with her whip. Intolerable.'"

"That must not be," the author
then exclaims. "Germans must be
wakened," he writes, "awake as the
Kaiser is awake, awake as Hinden-
burg and the other Generals, awake
all day long, and when night comes
only one thought—How can I help
these, O Germany!"

Humanity Is Sailing With Sealed Orders

Mr. James Douglas, with the help of
the wild cherry, the lark and the
cuckoo, and other things which go
to the making of the loveliness of
May and June, constructs an
article of great charm in the
Daily News.

"Listening to the lark and the
cuckoo amid the riot of light and
color that is making the third May of
the war more marvellous than any
May in living memory, I find myself
tempted to appeal from the world of
mankind to the world of nature," he
writes.

"It is hard to resist the suspicion
that we interpret life too rigidly in
terms of our own sensations. After
all, we are a very small part of the
great affair that is going on around
us without taking the least notice of
our highly specialised energies. We
need now and then to be shaken
violently out of our tribal egoism, and
to be reminded that the great move-
ment of things does not wholly depend
upon our puny efforts.

"I have no doubt that the cuckoo
would be amused if he were to learn
that we have views about him, and
he might even be disposed to hint that
he has views about us. He might
indulge in pity for his friend the
ploughman who told me yesterday that
he had not tasted beer for six months,
seeing that he is poorer now with five
and twenty shillings a week than he
was before the war with seventeen and
sixpence. He might even pose as be-
ing wiser and warier than the plough-
man. Perhaps he is!"

"As I drink in the green loveliness
of the larches, and try to count the
manifold hues that melt into each
other along the magical patch of earth
that slopes up out of the valley. I am
humbled by the discovery that man
has only a little finger in it all. That
tumult of apple blossom owes almost
nothing to his will. The alchemy
which prepared its explosion during
the long winter was superhuman.
Those blooms would have bloomed if
this had been a valley of human death
like those sad valleys of the Somme
and Ancre, Alme and Scarpe, provid-
ed that their parent branches had been
spared by axe and shell. They owe
something to human fostering, but
not very much. And over there, gleam-
ing softly through the green
leaflets of the larches, the wild cherry
refutes the arrogance of man. Un-
pruned and untended, it tosses its
brief beauty into the shining air, a
fugitive miracle! not wrought by
mortal hands, fulfilling no human pur-
pose, being as perfectly useless as a
rainbow, its rosy radiance hardly more
logical than that of a gliding cloud. It
is indeed not much more than a cloud
at ancho in a sea of green.

"It may seem strange that the
hurt spirit of man should be able to
draw comfort from the wild cherry,
and I am ready to be told that I
am a victim of the pathetic fallacy
when I say that it is the most invig-
orating optimism of my acquaint-
ance. But it is no fancy of mine
that the wild cherry whispered to me
a message of faith in the unborn
days and forbade me to despair of
humanity. Its grace came into being
without my assistance. The mys-
terious forces that thrust its color
into the sunny air are not in any
way associated with human plan or
contrivance. They are beneficent
forces, it is plain, for no baleful
power could express itself in so
lovely a fashion.

"And the thought surged through
my mind that we are not utterly
isolated from the good mystery that
triumphs in the wild cherry. It is
well that we should put forth our
utmost effort to clothe our bare
twigs with beauty, but there is an-
other energy at work in us, and its
purpose is mightier than ours. Out
of all the evil of the war it will in
due time bring forth a coronal of
loveliness not less wonderful than
this that the wild cherry wears for a
wildly lyrical week.

"Much may be achieved by the
purified will of man, but the wild
cherry teaches me that there is a
higher and holier will in action,
and bids me refuse to drop into
despondency because I feel that the
shaping volition of humanity is
feeble and confused. In this mood
I revolt against the cult of selfwor-
ship which my pride in human
achievement is apt to engender. I
feel that humanity is a ship that is
sailing with sealed orders, and that
its captain is not altogether depen-
dent upon its crew.

"And this mystical conviction is
deepened by the knowledge that the
wisest men have not been able to
foresee the course of the war, and
that things are happening which no
prophet has prophesied. Where is
the seer who foresaw the Russian
revolution or the American miracle?
There will be other unpredicted
marvels, and I hazard the prophecy
that they will all furnish evidence
of a beneficent design that transcends
the wisdom of statesmen, the craft
of admirals, and the intellectual toil
of generals. But when the wild
cherry blossoms out of the war we
shall all see and salute its beauty.

"The heart of kings," says Tol-
stoy, 'is in the hands of God. Kings
are the slaves of history. . . . Those
who are known as great men are
merely name-labels in history; they
give their names to events, often
without having so much connection
with the facts as a label has. The
men of 1812 have vanished from the
scene; their personal interests have
left no mark; only the historical
effects of that time are visible, and
we can see how Providence led each
individual, acting from his own point
of view, to co-operate to a colossal
end, of which certainly neither
Alexander nor Napoleon had the
faintest preconception. . . . The
higher the human intellect soars in
its conception of possible purposes
the more does it realise that such
purposes lie beyond its comprehen-
sion.'"

"Some such intuition as this may
explain the abstinence of some of
our notable men from the duty of
blindly helping the wild cherry to
burst into bloom. One of these men
—the most famous of them all—
was lately asked when he would
come out of his tent. He replied,
'When they mobilise the mummies
in the British Museum.' He is a
philosophic cynic, but perhaps he
believes that the wild cherry will
blossom sooner without his over-
aid, and therefore refrains from
digging at its secret roots.

"For us younger and humbler
beings it is enough to do our duty
as we envisage it, hoping and pray-
ing that the blooming of the wild
cherry will find us neither afraid nor
ashamed," concludes Mr. Douglas.

Ypres

The little Belgian town of Ypres
is sure enough of a place in
history; but, in England, at any
rate it will always be specially sure
of it under a name which no cloth
worker of Flanders ever heard, and
would certainly never recognise. The
British "Tommy," who for over two
years has held up the German forces
round the famous Ypres salient, insists
on calling it "Wipers," and the name
has "taken on," as he would say. It
traveled over to England, and
"Wipers" began somehow to be as-
sociated with "hot corners." The
present Prime Minister, in the course
of one of his speeches, some months
ago, alluded to the place by this name,
and "Wipers" it is likely to remain,
and as "Wipers" it is likely to be dis-
cussed for many years to come.

Curiously enough, it is not the first
entry of Ypres into the English
language in this, or at any rate a
similar form; for it was in the looms
of Ypres that was made, in the Middle
Ages, the famous "toiles d'ypres," the
costly table linen, or cloths, which
the great ladies of England admired
so much. Today, of course, the town
is a battle-scarred shell of its former
self. It was occupied by the Germans
in the course of their forward march
on October 8, 1914; but a month later
the British regained it, and, since then,
the buildings of the old town have been
steadily crumbling before an intermit-
tent shell fire from the German lines.

Ypres, however, will rise again, and
amongst the buildings to be restored
will surely be the great Cloth Hall,
the old, turreted, three-storied build-
ing, whose belfry at one time rose 230
feet above the street below. The great
Cloth Hall of Ypres was indeed the
most famous building of its kind in
Belgium. Begun by Count Baldwin
IX of Flanders, it was over a hundred
years in building, and, for more than
three centuries after its completion,
was the center of the world's market
for cloth. More than 4,000 looms were
kept busy in the town in those days,
and merchants from far and near
tended its great cloth mart. The
population then numbered over 300,000.
It was, indeed, to the introduction of
cloth-making, towards the end of the
Eleventh Century, that Ypres owed all
its subsequent prosperity.

Towards the end of the Fourteenth
Century, however, popular uprisings
and an ocean of other troubles dealt
hardly with the city. The population
began to dwindle, the weavers, on
whom the prosperity of the town
largely depended, began to migrate,
and when the student of history takes
note of Ypres, say towards the end of
the Sixteenth Century, he finds it a
little place of not more than 5,000 in-
habitants.

One of the great events in its
history was, of course, the Battle of
Courtrai, "the Battle of the Spurs,"
which was fought under its walls.
In that battle, which recorded the
first important victory won by in-
fantry since the Battle of Hastings,
it was the red-coated contingent of
Ypres which, joined with the men
from Bruges and Courtrai, defeated
the French under Count Robert of
Artois. Ypres, indeed, like so many
of the towns in this part of
Flanders, has seen its share of
fighting. During the Seventeenth
Century, it was four times captured
by the French; but, many years be-
fore the present war, it had ceased
to be a place of any military im-
portance, and some thirty years ago
its old fortifications were dismantled,
the ramparts being converted into
boulevards and promenades. In
quite recent times, Ypres devoted
itself chiefly to the making of
Valenciennes lace, although it also
carried on a large trade in butter.
It is a city of the plains, the wide,
sandy Flemish plains; a city, too,
of wide streets and old-world build-
ings, past which the little River
Yperlee makes its way to the Yser.

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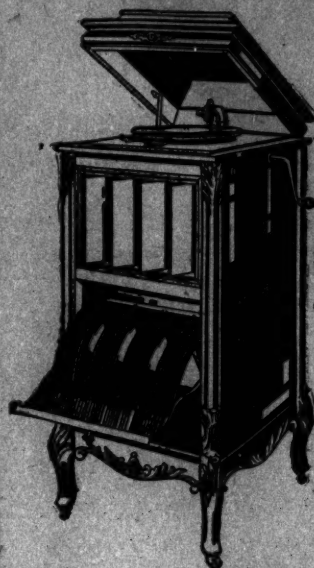
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Misconceptions Of Corot

In Mrs. Van Rensselaer's "Six Portraits" she says of Corot:

"Every one knows that Corot was a landscape painter with an especial love for the neighborhoods of Ville d'Avray and for effects of spring-time foliage and early evening or morning light. But it is a great mistake to think of him as confined to such effects or even as narrowly devoted to landscape painting. He painted all hours of the day, and now and then moonlight, too. . . . Figures enliven nearly all his landscapes. Sometimes they are peasants laboring in wood and field; more often classic nymphs or dancers in surroundings that reveal his memory of southern scenes; and occasionally the characters of some antique fable. Twice, for instance, Corot painted Orpheus. . . . Homer with a group of shepherds, Democritus, Daphne and Chloe, and Virgil serving as a guide to Dante. Sacred history likewise attracted him. . . . He also painted flowers and still-life subjects and interiors; many streets and distant city views; animals; large draped figures, and no less than forty portraits."

"But the grossest misconception with regard to Corot is not the one that ignores his width of range. It is a much more serious mistake to believe that because he 'idealized' nature he did not represent her faithfully; because he suppressed details he did not see or could not render them; because his maturer work looks very 'free' he had not studied conscientiously. Nothing so afflicts a real student

of Corot as to hear him called an exponent of superficiality or 'dash.'"

"If ever a man worked hard at his art it was Corot. The number of his preparatory studies was immense, and they were made in his latest as well as in his earliest years. 'Conscience' was his watchword, the nickname his scholars gave him, the one recipe he gave them when they asked him how to learn to paint. The first things to produce, he said, were 'studies in submission'; later came the time for studies in picture-making. . . . It is true, as a friend once said, that what Corot wanted to paint was 'not so much Nature as his love for her.' But to love her meant to pursue her with patient care, to know her well and fully; and to paint his love meant not to alter her charm but to bring into clear relief those elements therein which most appealed to him. Individuality in art no man prized more highly; but he defined it as 'the individual expression of a truth,' and said that to develop it one must work with an ardor that 'knows no concessions. His whole life was given up to work, and his whole work was an effort to see Nature with more and more distinctness, and to render her with more and more fidelity."

"Corot's aim was always to simplify expression, to disengage the thing he wished to say—the main idea and meaning, the picture he had in mind—from the thousand minor pictures and ideas that had been wound up with it in Nature. As he lived and labored his power to do this increased. When he retouched an early canvas he

never added anything; improvement always meant suppression—some broadening touch. But the fact is a proof of growing knowledge, not of waning interest in truth. What he wanted to repeat were not Nature's statistics but their sum total; not her minutiae, but the result she had wrought with them; not the elements with which she had built up a landscape, but the landscape itself as his eye had embraced it. . . . This he wanted to paint, and this he did paint with extraordinary truth as well as charm and individuality."

"The real lesson taught by Corot's pictures and Corot's life is that breadth in painting (if it is not meaningless and empty) must repose on accurate knowledge; that freedom (if it is not mere idle license) must have its basis in fidelity to facts; that feeling must be guided by reason and self-restraint. Corot's knowledge of natural facts—within the circle of such scenes as he preferred to paint—was greater probably than that of any other painter except Theodore Rousseau; and the loving patience of his efforts to express it has never been surpassed. These are the reasons why he could permit himself to be the most free and personal and poetic of all landscape painters."

They had left the millinery department now, and were standing apart by themselves, awaiting the elevator which should carry them back to the street floor. "I know, of course, that plenty of the feathers used for trimming hats are from creatures of the farmyard which had already been taken for food. But I don't like the idea of killing a man and then taking his coat, do you? What would be thought of us if we did that with our fellow men? We don't; but, instead, we do it with the birds and animals who cannot protect themselves. Oh, the stories I've heard of the brutes who strip the wings from the gulls, without stopping first to spare them the pain. And there are the inexpressible trappers of the north woods, who it is difficult to believe retain any human feelings at all. I'm done with it all; I'll not wear furs and I'll not wear feathers. You know, with many it is simply a question of laziness."

It is far easier to buy a feather-trimmed hat which is becoming than

it is to refuse it, as I did just now. It means, you see, that I must look further for the hat which suits me. But I'd rather do that and keep my conscience clear. It seems to me that it is just a question of whether or not one's sense of humanity is stronger than one's desire for idle decoration of one's personal belongings. Because I can't be sure how any feathers were procured, I've resolved to refuse to purchase any at all. I hear that manufacturers are urging increased sale of wings and feathers for millinery purposes. Probably they are getting alarmed for their business, because, when one comes to investigate, there are a number of women who have taken the same stand in the matter that I have. The humane societies are opposing the manufacturers, of course, and most properly. And I propose to help them."

Just then the elevator arrived; they got in and were shot downwards. Suffice it to say that neither shopper ever bought another hat adorned with feathers.

One's Sense of Humanity

"No," said the shopper, firmly addressing the saleswoman who held up a sport hat adorned with a modest little fringe of feathers around the edge of the brim. "It's years since I've worn feathers of any sort, and I'm persuaded that it's right to hold fast to my resolve."

"But," laughed the friend who was with her, "probably these are 'made feathers.' Half of them are, you know. My husband tells me so, and he is in the business. Really, you needn't refuse to wear those."

"Oh, but I shall, and I'll tell you just why," replied her ardent friend.

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

The Paint with the largest Sale in China

"Cygnite" White ready for us

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate. "Cygnite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd
SHANGHAI

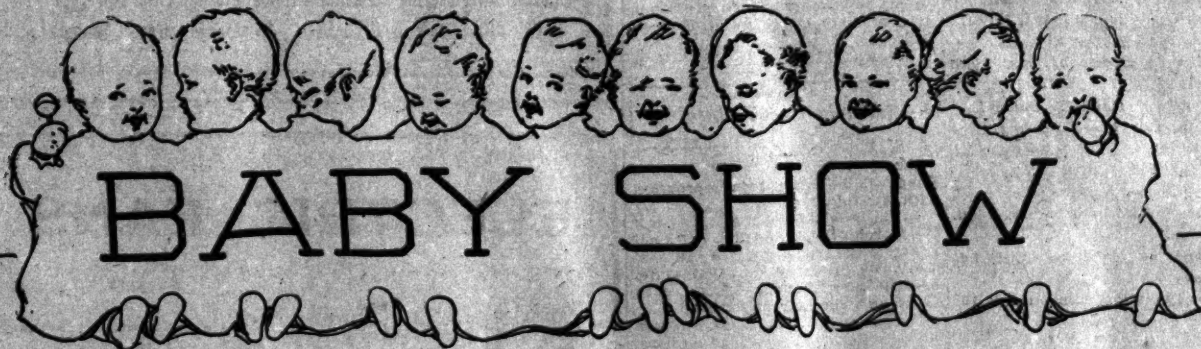
THOS. COOK AND SON

STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY

TICKETS.

2 and 3 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Telephone 2208 and 2218



BABY SHOW

Your Baby will be a Prize Winner if nourished on
BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND MILK

The oldest and most reliable condensed milk on the market

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Connell Brothers Company

Agents: Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore

SPEARMINT

(WRIGLEY'S)

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA: G. E. BROS. AND CO., INC., SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA.

CHEWING
GUM10 Cents Per Package
of 5 Bars

It is delightfully comforting and sustaining, and helps to drive away fatigue. Aids digestion and keeps the teeth in fine condition. TRY SOME.

Obtainable Everywhere.



Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,900,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

25 Bishopsgate, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 E. Cuthbertson, Esq., K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
 The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER,
 Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
 Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mongtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Douchery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papete, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
 Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
 London office: 3 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Amsterd.: Banque d'Anvers.
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMITTE,
 Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
 Silver 18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
 F. C. Butcher, Esq., Deputy.
 Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. (Chairman.)

A. H. Cornpton Esq.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Taingtau, Holo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
 Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
 Reserve Fund 24,000,000
 Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETERSBURG.
 Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
 London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay, Hanoi, Peking, Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai, Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin, Chefoo, Hongkong, Taingtau, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chifu, Nicolayovsk, Yokohama, Dalny, (Dairen, etc.)

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI,
 G. CARRERE,
 Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
 Reserve \$ 10,000.00
 deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,100,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tels and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
 General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
 Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

2 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LEON,

Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)
 Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 45,000,000
 Capital Paid-up 35,000,000
 Reserve Fund 21,300,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Mukden, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus... U.S. \$5,500,000.00
 Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00
 U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office:
 55 Wall Street, New York
 National City Bank Building.

London Office:
 25 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de Macoris, Colon, Medellin, Mexico, (Cristobal C.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunming Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
 Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
 Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—
 Guilders 9,225,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermaasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tobin-Tinggi, Dejembar, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tel accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
 Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
 Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
 Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H.\$1,571,500

Reserve Fund H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund... H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
 Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
 Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
 Paid-up Capital 552,500
 Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
 Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9752

Bank of Communications

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunming Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
 Manager.

Sumitomo Bank

LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Klucking Road

Capital (Paid-up) .. Yen 15,000,000

Reserve Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamai, Shimane, Mori, Wakamatsu, Kure, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers: NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KAWAHARA,
 Manager.

Tel. No. 3336 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4963 (Comptroller Office).

中 華 銀 行

Chung Foo Union Bank

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.
For London or Liverpool via ports.
* (For Liverpool.)

Tons		July 31
SUWA MARU	21,000	Aug. 5
ATSUTA MARU	10,000	Aug. 10
YAMAGUCHI MARU	12,500	Aug. 10

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

Tons		July 31
INABA MARU	12,500	Aug. 6
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Aug. 28
SADO MARU	12,500	Aug. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Tons		July 31
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	July 17
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	July 21
OME MARU	7,000	July 24
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	July 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	July 31

Kobe to Seattle.

Tons		Aug. 3
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Aug. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE. (Via Moji.)

Tons		July 13
KUMANO MARU	5,500	July 13
KASUGA MARU	7,000	July 19

FOR JAPAN.

Tons		July 13
ATSUTA MARU	10,000	July 13
INABA MARU	12,500	July 21

AUSTRALIAN LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Tons		Leave Hongkong
NIKKO MARU	10,000	July 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Aug. 14, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Sept. 18, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

Septem'ber 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
101	8	8	102	8	8
201	8	8	202	8	8
301	8	8	302	8	8
401	8	8	402	8	8
501	8	8	502	8	8
601	8	8	602	8	8
701	8	8	702	8	8
801	8	8	802	8	8
901	8	8	902	8	8
1001	8	8	1002	8	8
1101	8	8	1102	8	8
1201	8	8	1202	8	8
1301	8	8	1302	8	8
1401	8	8	1402	8	8
1501	8	8	1502	8	8
1601	8	8	1602	8	8
1701	8	8	1702	8	8
1801	8	8	1802	8	8
1901	8	8	1902	8	8
2001	8	8	2002	8	8
2101	8	8	2102	8	8
2201	8	8	2202	8	8
2301	8	8	2302	8	8
2401	8	8	2402	8	8
2501	8	8	2502	8	8
2601	8	8	2602	8	8
2701	8	8	2702	8	8
2801	8	8	2802	8	8
2901	8	8	2902	8	8
3001	8	8	3002	8	8
3101	8	8	3102	8	8
3201	8	8	3202	8	8
3301	8	8	3302	8	8
3401	8	8	3402	8	8
3501	8	8	3502	8	8
3601	8	8	3602	8	8
3701	8	8	3702	8	8
3801	8	8	3802	8	8
3901	8	8	3902	8	8
4001	8	8	4002	8	8
4101	8	8	4102	8	8
4201	8	8	4202	8	8
4301	8	8	4302	8	8
4401	8	8	4402	8	8
4501	8	8	4502	8	8
4601	8	8	4602	8	8
4701	8	8	4702	8	8
4801	8	8	4802	8	8
4901	8	8	4902	8	8
5001	8	8	5002	8	8
5101	8	8	5102	8	8
5201	8	8	5202	8	8
5301	8	8	5302	8	8
5401	8	8	5402	8	8
5501	8	8	5502	8	8
5601	8	8	5602	8	8
5701	8	8	5702	8	8
5801	8	8	5802	8	8
5901	8	8	5902	8	8
6001	8	8	6002	8	8
6101	8	8	6102	8	8
6201	8	8	6202	8	8
6301	8	8	6302	8	8
6401	8	8	6402	8	8
6501	8	8	6502	8	8
6601	8	8	6602	8	8
6701	8	8	6702	8	8
6801	8	8	6802	8	8
6901	8	8	6902	8	8
7001	8	8	7002	8	8
7101	8	8	7102	8	8
7201	8	8	7202	8	8
7301	8	8	7302	8	8
7401	8	8	7402	8	8
7501	8	8	7502	8	8
7601	8	8	7602	8	8
7701	8	8	7702	8	8
7801	8	8	7802	8	8
7901	8	8	7902	8	8
8001	8	8	8002	8	8
8101	8	8	8102	8	8
8201	8	8	8202	8	8
8301	8	8	8302	8	8
8401	8	8	8402	8	8
8501	8	8	8502	8	8
8601	8	8	8602	8	8
8701	8	8	8702	8	8
8801	8	8	8802	8	8
8901	8	8	8902	8	8
9001	8	8	9002	8	8
9101	8	8	9102	8	8
9201	8	8	9202	8	8
9301	8	8	9302	8	8
9401	8	8	9402	8	8
9501	8	8	9502	8	8
9601	8	8	9602	8	8
9701	8	8	9702	8	8
9801	8	8	9802	8	8
9901	8	8	9902	8	8
10001	8	8	10002	8	8
10101	8	8	10102	8	8
10201	8	8	10202	8	8
10301	8	8	10302	8	8
10401	8	8	10402	8	8
10501	8	8	10502	8	8
10601	8	8	10602	8	8
10701	8	8	10702	8	8
10801	8	8	10802	8	8
10901	8	8	10902	8	8
11001	8	8	11002	8	8
11101	8	8	11102	8	8
11201	8	8	11202	8	8
11301	8	8	11302	8	8
11401	8	8	11402	8	8
11501	8	8	11502	8	8
11601	8	8	11602	8	8
11701	8	8	11702	8	8
11801	8	8	11802	8	8
11901	8	8	11902	8	8
12001	8	8	12002	8	8
12101	8	8	12102	8	8
12201	8	8	12202	8	8
12301	8	8	12302	8	8
12401	8	8	12402	8	8
12501	8	8	12502	8	8
12601	8	8	12602	8	8
12701	8	8	12702	8	8
12801	8	8	12802	8	8
12901	8	8	12902	8	8
13001	8	8	13002	8	8
13101	8	8	13102	8	8
13201	8	8	13202	8	8
13301	8	8	13302	8	8
13401	8	8	13402	8	8
13501	8	8	13502	8	8
13601	8	8	13602	8	8
13701	8	8	13702	8	8
13801	8	8	13802	8	8
13901	8	8	13902	8	8
14001	8	8	14002	8	8
14101	8	8	14102	8	8
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14301	8	8	14302	8	8
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14501	8	8	14502	8	8
14601	8	8	14602	8	8
14701	8	8	14702	8	8
14801	8	8	14802	8	8
14901	8	8	14902	8	8
15001	8	8	15002	8	8
15101	8	8	15102	8	8
15201	8	8	15202	8	8
15301	8	8	15302	8	8
15401	8	8	15402	8	8
15501	8	8	15502	8	8
15601	8	8	15602	8	8
15701	8	8	15702	8	8
15801	8	8	15802	8	8
15901	8	8	15902	8	8
16001	8	8	16002	8	8
16101	8	8	16102	8	8
16201	8	8	16202	8	8
16301	8	8	16302	8	8
16401	8	8	16402	8	8
16501	8	8	16502	8	8
16601	8	8	16602	8	8
16701	8	8	16702	8	8
16801	8	8	16802	8	8
16901	8	8	16902	8	8
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17901	8	8	17902	8	8
18001	8	8	18002	8	8
18101	8	8	18102	8	8
18201	8	8	18202	8	8
18301	8	8	18302	8	8
18401	8	8	18402	8	8
18501	8	8	18502	8	8
18601	8	8	18602	8	8

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice to Mariners No. 487.

MARINE DEPARTMENT CHARTS.

Correction plan for Chart No. 2.

A Correction Plan for Marine Department Chart No. 2, the Yangtze River (Sheet 1), Woosung to Plover Point (including the Tsungming Crossing on a large scale), showing the latest soundings on the Tsungming Crossing, is now procurable free on application.

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 16th July, 1917.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

58th DRAWING of \$2,000 PREMIUM BONDS.

Total number of bonds which participated in the Drawing 3,370.
Total amount reimbursed to bondholders \$10,110 representing 25 per cent of \$40,440 being premium on 3,370 bonds for the month of July, 1917.

Holder of Bond No. 679 receives	\$2,000
Holder of Bond No. 1415 receives	1,370
Holder of Bond No. 2417 receives	1,000
Holder of Bond No. 2734 receives	600
Holder of Bond No. 2511 receives	300
Holder of Bond No. 1549 receives	800
Holder of Bond No. 1122 receives	200
Holder of Bond No. 429 receives	200
Holder of Bond No. 3087 receives	160
Holder of Bond No. 250 receives	56
Holders of following 327 bonds receive \$12.00 each, in all.	\$3,924
Total amount reimbursed...	\$10,110

1	597	1093	1678	2323	2878
2	599	1100	1680	2335	2888
3	606	1111	1690	2348	2910
4	615	1118	1704	2351	2914
5	651	1150	1722	2361	2938
6	654	1156	1730	2363	2946
7	656	1159	1733	2367	2947
8	666	1167	1774	2414	2967
9	698	1175	1781	2446	2969
10	712	1177	1785	2456	2982
11	727	1179	1787	2470	2987
12	730	1186	1806	2505	2975
13	734	1192	1809	2512	2985
14	750	1225	1811	2518	2998
15	753	1237	1818	2544	3014
16	754	1253	1832	2545	3019
17	754	1254	1836	2548	3024
18	758	1255	1847	2557	3026
19	798	1272	1854	2562	3027
20	803	1296	1859	2575	3042
21	804	1304	1870	2592	3045
22	821	1327	1872	2606	3047
23	830	1335	1876	2612	3048
24	835	1337	1877	2621	3052
25	839	1381	1878	2633	3054
26	842	1398	1926	2648	3071
27	846	1402	1938	2654	3082
28	853	1407	1946	2660	3084
29	857	1418	1951	2667	3089
30	859	1421	1960	2668	3100
31	868	1424	1979	2671	3108
32	875	1432	1994	2674	3104
33	882	1476	1997	2675	3108
34	886	1481	2001	2704	3111
35	910	1501	2011	2716	3118
36	912	1506	2013	2730	3119
37	913	1527	2016	2739	3125
38	923	1532	2017	2742	3127
39	922	1540	2020	2766	3132
40	970	1557	2028	2767	3134
41	974	1559	2036	2775	3154
42	981	1569	2055	2778	3168
43	991	1574	2081	2782	3183
44	1006	1577	2088	2785	3235
45	1012	1587	2104	2788	3246
46	1020	1601	2112	2801	3255
47	1029	1606	2122	2825	3267
48	1037	1622	2131	2829	3293
49	1040	1629	2135	2856	3315
50	1044	1632	2171	2864	3358
51	1059	1635	2197	2869	3365
52	1071	1636	2199	2871	3366
53	1074	1644	2266	2872	3367
54	1075	1655	2292	2873	3368
55	1086	1660			

I certify the above to be a correct record of the drawing of July 16, 1917.
S. A. SETH,
Auditor.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 30th July to the 11th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN
Manager.
Shanghai, 13th July, 1917.

NOTICE

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT has removed its office to No. 19A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, where all business relating to the Passenger Department will be transacted.

Telephone Central 162.
Telegrams Gacanpac.
G. M. JACKSON,
Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

Notice to Americans

American citizens interested in the contemplated formation of a Liberty Loan Association in China are invited to meet at the American Consulate-General at 5.15 p.m., tomorrow, July 18, 1917.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consulate-General.

Burlington Hotel

(173 BUBBLING WELL ROAD),
SHANGHAI.

A FIRST-CLASS Hotel conveniently situated near Town but away from the noise, dust, etc.

Specially suitable for those who cannot get away for the Summer, but require a change and quiet nights amidst pleasant surroundings.
GOOD rooms, with Bathrooms attached, to let.

REASONABLE RATES.

Hotel's own Motor Car for hire at the usual charges.

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to give notice that from this date all his legal business will be transacted during office hours at his law offices, No. 1 Soochow Road, and after office hours by appointment at his residence, No. 289 Ave. Joffre. Telephone 4161.

TIAM H. FRANKING,
Attorney & Counsellor at law.
July 10, 1917.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2452.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Resident Assistant Master at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay Tls. 140, Tls. 155 and Tls. 180 per mensem; board and quarters are provided.
Candidates should be trained and possess a certificate of the British Board of Education, and should be able to take up the usual form work and to specialise in Mathematics or Chemistry.
Applications should state age, qualifications, experience, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, July 12, 1917.

JUST ARRIVED

MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

has removed to

more extensive premises

at

127 Peking Road

Orders undertaken at moderate prices

Shanghai Nanking Railway Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway

NOTICE.

The undersigned has handed over charge of his Office to Mr. C. P. Yin, Acting Managing Director, as from the 13th instant.

CHOW WAN PANG.

Shanghai, July 13th, 1917.

Shanghai Nanking Railway Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Acting Managing Director of the above two Railways has this day taken over charge of the duties of his office.

C. P. YIN,

Shanghai, July 13th, 1917.

When you think

Szechuen Province

Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, W. China.

Born 1915 - Still Existing

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Son, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

ST. LOUIS CASH REGISTERS!

CLOSING OUT STOCK

Moderate Prices

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

5th floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.



PERFORATORS

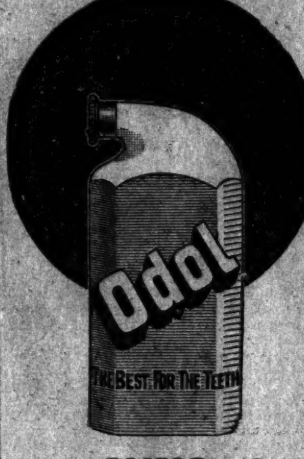
"Cancelled"
"Void"
"Paid"

Tel. 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Tel. 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

SUMMER SUITS

Hand-tailored, American Styles for hottest weather.
White Serge, Shantung Silk, White Drill, Flannels
Hard Woven, Hard Wearing Material.

Thom Shing, Tailor
G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.



The Famous
DENTIFRICE
and
MOUTH WASH
\$1.00 per bottle

Wholesale and Retail

CHYO & COMPANY
Tel. 2085
A134 Szechuen Road (opposite Chinese Post Office)

JOINT NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that commencing from 12th July, 1917, all receipts by the undersigned Government Railways must be collected in silver dollars or equivalent, i.e., Bank Notes which are negotiable for cash at par, except passenger and baggage fares which may be accepted in Notes same as before.

By Order
(sd.) C. C. WANG,
Managing Director of Peking-Mukden Line.
(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director of Tientsin-Pukow Line.
Tientsin, July 12th, 1917.

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsia Road (back of the S. N. Railway Station)

This Farm supplies best POULTRY TONIC for sale; particularly good for birds in summer season. One picul for \$2.00 only. Please order from the farm and it will be delivered to you.

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEH MINE"

Classified Advertisements

10 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Reply must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

FACING PARK

A large sitting room, with Bedroom and Bath room attached, suitable for a married couple

Phone 1946

TO LET. Well-furnished rooms with bathroom and balcony, suitable married couples or bachelors, with board. Moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

14496 J.19.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, in exceptionally cool house, superior furnished, large and smaller bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs and bathrooms attached; garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

14485

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, Swiss, 14 years in the East, capable of managing large bookkeeping department, with thorough knowledge of all office work connected with import, export and agency business, is open for engagement from 1st November, 1917. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

14487 J.21.

YOUNG MAN (British), one year's experience, knowledge of Chinese (Shanghai dialect), understands shipping and office routine. Salary no object. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS.

14462 J.17.

A Chinese gentleman wishes to do typewriting work at home after office hours. Charges per foolscap 35 cents for original and 10 cents for duplicate. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

14465 J.17.

OFFICE MAN of experience holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14124

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by a gentleman, a furnished bed-sitting-room and bathroom, with or without meals. Apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS. Boarding houses need not apply.

14491 J.17.

AMERICAN bachelor desires engaging board. Modern house, convenient to cars, with congenial, refined people. Desires well-furnished south bedroom, improved. Bath, lavatory attached. Reply, giving full particulars, to Box 325, THE CHINA PRESS.

14490 J.17.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED Experienced foreign salesman to handle large line of American manufactures. Good proposition offered to one who can produce results. Address: U.S.P.O. Box 561, Shanghai.

WANTED by American firm, competent stenographer. State experience and salary desired. Address U.S.P.O. Box 551.

14493 J.19.

WANTED: Experienced Chinese, with good business and family connections, for law office. Reply, with particulars, to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

14477

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET: Commodious ground-floor office, practically on the Bund. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

14479 J.17.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED BUNGALOW for rent, 596 Avenue Joffre. Completely furnished American Bungalow, four bedrooms, three bathrooms, flush toilets, ceiling fans, fully screened, garage. Inspection by appointment. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

14496 J.20.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road. Tls. 50 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

14446

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14356

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by an American couple, small housekeeping flat, unfurnished, in or near Settlement. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

14476 J.18.

WANTED, in Jessfield or Western district, unfurnished house with about six rooms, bathrooms, etc., and good sized garden. Particulars to W. A. Argent, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., 7A Canton Road.

14478 J.18.

WANTED, a small house, from September 1st or 15th, in the vicinity of the Boy's Public School, North Szechuen Road. State accommodation and terms, to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

14466 J.21.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2 Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road